



Daily Report—

East Asia

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Japan

Nakasone Holds Final News Conference
*OW041121 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 0500 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[News conference held by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence shortly before ending his term; reporters unidentified—live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, as we begin this news conference, we would like first to express our appreciation for your hard work during your 5-year term. I think that this will be your final news conference as prime minister with us, the reporters assigned to the cabinet. May I first ask you to recall and sum up your administration's accomplishments in the past 5 years? Would you also give us your own evaluation of your accomplishments, although it is difficult to evaluate one's own work.

[Nakasone] First, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the people and to all of you in journalism for helping me serve out my 5-year term. [passage omitted]

When we started out, the cabinet was not very popular. At the time I made some high-sounding statements such as that we would go against the wind, or that the cabinet would be undaunted in the face of any difficulties and sail through any rough seas with its engines at top speed. Looking back, I find that they might perhaps have been overstatements; I merely meant them to be taken as expressions of our firm resolve.

At that time, we had to begin with administrative reform as our pillar, especially in the area of the three K's—Kokutetsu [National Railways], Kenpo [Constitution], and kome [rice]—the Nakasone cabinet has worked all these years with administrative reform as its centerpiece and its main pillar. This in turn has caused many difficulties for the people. Thanks to their support, however, we were able to come as far as we did and, for that, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to our fellow citizens. Thank you very much again. [passage omitted]

One thing I am proud of is that we were able to carry out the National Railways reform, which was a symbolic component of the three K's. Also, one of the things I am very happy about is that, as a result of my full cooperation with President Reagan, an accord has been reached about the SS-20's in Siberia. The Soviet Union originally planned to deploy 100 of them there but it will no longer do so. It has become possible to eliminate the 100 SS-20 missiles, although this has yet to be confirmed.

Also, there were the so-called double elections, which could be compared to a most difficult life-or-death surgical operation. The victory in those elections marked the happiest moment in my life. It was the high point in my career as a politician. [passage omitted]

[Question] What are your expectations of Mr. Takeshita? Also, would you comment on any thing of the Nakasone Cabinet you don't want him to carry on, if any?

[Nakasone] In that respect, I have been saying two things. One, in the foreign policy area, I would like to see him to pursue a moderate, stable policy line. In addition, we should avoid either a radical right-wing or left-wing course because that would darken the nation's destiny. Japan has caused many troubles to neighboring countries, even before the Pacific war. Their suspicion and vigilance in respect to Japan will last another 100 years. One country's top politician once told me that someone who beats up another person will soon forget the beating right away but the victim will not forget it until he dies.

I believe that a moderate, stable foreign policy line means that there should be sound harmony between nationalism and internationalism. Regarding any radical right-wing tendency, I believe that the LDP should resolutely deal with it on its own responsibility. At the same time, however, it is also important to correct any timidity the Japanese people may have inherited from the days when Japan was still under the occupation forces. It means that we should have sound nationalism. People without a national identity or who show no interest in their national culture and independence are vagabonds; they enjoy no respect in the international community. Americans enjoy international respect because they act like Americans; the same thing can be said about the Chinese. The Japanese can also enjoy respect when they act like Japanese. That's what I mean by following a moderate line. The other point is that I would like Mr Takeshita to carry on the reform programs currently under way at all costs. These include the reforms I already mentioned and possibly more. If I am allowed to add anything from my own experience, it is that most important in government is to establish clear-cut goals. [passage omitted]

[Question] The next question is about yourself, Mr Prime Minister. Because of your role in the selection of Mr Takeshita, and because of the fact that you still enjoy high ratings in opinion surveys, you will be leaving your post while retaining considerable influence. Some people think that you will continue to wield notable political influence as a senior statesmen in the future. Would you comment on your future political role?

[Nakasone] I have been allowed to serve as prime minister for as long as 5 years, thanks to your support. I will retire, and from now on serve as a sort of ball boy and work to defend the Japanese cabinet. As an old man retiring from the first line—I think that being 65 I can call myself an old man—I find it important not to stand in the way of people in active service. In individual households, the old man who has retired would be better off if he refrained from standing in the way of the new head of the household. Also, I think that it is important for me not to become senile. [laughter] [passage omitted]

[Question] You have often shown haiku poems you have written at times of a major political change. Do you have one again today for this occasion?

[Nakasone] I do have one for this news conference, which I believe will be my last. [passage omitted]

It is not a masterpiece; it reads: Hana aran nowaki no hateno chigusa ni mo [There will be flowers blooming on the field of grass even after the typhoon has ripped through].

Thank you again from the bottom of my heart for your support.

[Question] Do you have any additional message for the people, Mr Prime Minister?

[Nakasone] As I said, it is a cause of extraordinary happiness for me that I could serve as prime minister for as long as 5 years. Looking back, our citizens have always been generous with me and offered me their warm support despite the shortcomings on my part. On this occasion, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to our people once again.

Dear fellow citizens, please take care, especially those of the Showa generation and ladies; I wish you the very best. Let us keep advancing hand in hand for the sake of a better Japan. We have done it throughout the 42 years since the end of the war. Let us continue our march. That is my request.

[Question] Thank you very much. We will now end our news conference.

[Nakasone] Thank you indeed.

Finance Minister on Market Intervention
OW040423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Finance Minister Kichi Miyazawa said Wednesday it is vital for the United States to quickly come up with concrete measures to cut its budget deficit in order to attain stability in foreign exchange rates.

Miyazawa told a press conference after the morning cabinet meeting that Japan will actively continue market intervention to support the dollar, as it has before.

Miyazawa made the comments after the dollar opened in Tokyo at a postwar low of 137.20 yen, compared with the previous low of 137.25 yen last April 27. It went down further to a postwar low of 136.90 yen at 10:30 a.m.

Miyazawa said the major advanced nations are carrying out their market interventions on the basis of the Louvre accord reached last February in Paris.

He admitted the fact the dollar's level has been declining recently but said there was no fixed level agreed at the Louvre accord.

Miyazawa also said there may be slight differences in interpretation between Japan and some European countries as regards market intervention, but added that Japan is constantly in close contact with the other major nations.

Miyazawa said he thinks that some European countries may hold the view that the U.S. should not let other nations do all the work in coping with the current situation but that it should first come up with concrete steps to cut the budget deficit.

Miyazawa said he does not think an immediate meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations is necessary at present as there is no new agreement needed to add to the Louvre accord.

The G-7 nations—the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada—have agreed to coordinate economic policies to stabilize the foreign exchange rates at around the current levels.

Touching on Japan's monetary policy, he said that Japan will not change its policy of lowering interest rates.

Miyazawa said the current situation is not good for Japan's efforts to expand domestic demand and the country is making all-out efforts to stabilize the yen-dollar rates.

He said there are "enough funds to continue market intervention."

Meanwhile, Miyazawa said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the cabinet meeting that international cooperation is vital to attain stability in foreign exchange rates.

Nakasone also said Japan is closely watching discussions between the White House and congressional leaders on finding concrete measures to cut the budget deficit.

Nakasone made the comments after cabinet ministers had questioned Miyazawa on the foreign exchange market situation.

Miyazawa said he answered that coordinated intervention will be continued intact until the U.S. comes up with a new policy to cut the fiscal deficit.

Miyazawa said that effects from Japan's large-scale supplementary budget will further stimulate domestic demand and improve the economy.

Stocks Fall as Dollar Hits Record Low

*OW040513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Prices fell back in light trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) Wednesday morning on selling centered on export-oriented issues, triggered by the wild fluctuations of the dollar's value in the foreign exchange markets worldwide.

The dollar opened in Tokyo at 137.20 yen against 137.58 yen at Friday's close and went down to a record low of 136.90 yen at 10:30 a.m.

The Nikkei stock average of 225 selected issues, a 29.69 yen winner Monday, retreated 252.53 yen to 23,106.07 yen at the end of the morning session. The Tokyo market was closed Tuesday for a national holiday.

The broader-based TSE index for the first section was down 22.73 points to 1,892.14.

Morning volume was estimated at 300 million shares against Monday's full-day total of 563.75 million shares.

Depressed by the steep depreciation of the dollar, the market opened lower, led by exchange rate-sensitive high-tech issues, and remained weak throughout the morning as the selling spree spread to other sectors.

Sony, TDK and other light electricals were sold, as were heavy electricals such as Hitachi and Fuji electric, autos and precision instruments.

Bank issues like Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank and Sumitomo Bank declined along with securities like Yamaichi and Nomura.

Among other morning losers were chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles and public-related issues like constructions, real estates and ceramics.

On the plus side were a segment of medium-sized steel issues represented by Daido Steel Sheet and Nippon Yakin Kogyo.

Some electric power issues and shipbuildings firmed.

Stocks in the second section fell, with the TSE index for the minor section falling 18.78 points to 2,425.01.

An estimated six million shares changed hands against Monday's 10.73 million shares.

Fujitsu System was solid while Olympic firmed.

Officials Express Concern

*OW040639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Cabinet members voiced their concern over the future course of the dollar and possible damage to the Japanese economy Wednesday in the wake of the U.S. units nosedive against all other key currencies.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the government has to keep a close eye on the development of negotiations between the Reagan administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress aimed at reducing the federal budget deficit.

Nakasone told a cabinet meeting that Japan's efforts are by themselves insufficient for stabilizing exchange rates and that concerted action has been taken by industrial nations for that purpose, government officials said.

Construction Minister Kosei Amano expressed a strong fear that the dollars continuing slide would affect export-oriented industries in particular, the officials said. International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura urged that fiscal and financial measures be used to stimulate domestic demand further, they said.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was quoted as saying the supplementary budget now being implemented has had favorable effects on domestic demand expansion and measures designed to stimulate domestic demand should be taken further in the future.

Government To Ask U.S. To Reduce Deficit

*OW040901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Japan will ask the United States to take concrete steps to reduce its federal budget deficit as the dollar continued its downswing against the yen, government officials said Wednesday.

At the same time, the officials said, the government is prepared to ask major western allies to take concerted action to stabilize foreign exchange markets.

They said the government hopes the Group of Seven western industrialized democracies (G-7) will hold a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers to discuss measures for working out a new framework for stability of exchange rates.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told a news conference Wednesday that all major western nations are prodding Washington to make efforts to reduce the budget deficit.

Miyazawa admitted, however, that each nation differs on ways to intervene in exchange markets to stabilize their currency rates against the dollar.

He expressed the government's determination to continue active intervention to stabilize the yen-dollar rate.

He acknowledged that intervention is not enough to halt the dollar's slide but said Japan will not seek the convening of a G-7 meeting before Washington comes up with measures to trim the budget deficit.

The officials said Japan would be pressured to further ease its already slack credit policy and expand domestic demand to stimulate the economy through G-7 talks and other consultations if the U.S. decided on deficit-reducing steps.

Source Says Louvre Accord Still in Effect
OW040811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—The Louvre accord of last February, under which the monetary leaders of major western economies agreed to coordinate their monetary policies in a bid to stabilize foreign exchange rates, is still in effect, a source at the Bank of Japan said Wednesday.

The source denied rumors suggesting that certain members of the Group of Seven (G-7) principal industrial democracies are tacitly attempting to drive the U.S. dollar lower against the yen and the Deutsche mark.

Insisting that all G-7 members will remain in close contact while intervening in foreign exchange markets to prop up the sagging dollar, the source said there is no need to convene another G-7 meeting in order to reconfirm the Louvre accord.

However, the source indicated Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita may attend a monthly meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland, next Monday, where he will have an opportunity to meet with the central bank governors of the other G-7 members.

Intervention in foreign exchange markets by the G-7 central banks remains the most effective method of battling the dollar's decline, the source said.

The G-7 groups the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy.

The source, conceding that the dollar's slide on international exchange markets over the past few days proves foreign exchange rates are far from stable, attributed the weakness of the dollar to mounting international concern over the twin deficits afflicting the U.S. economy.

The source cited evidence of improvement in the U.S. economy and said he hoped international uneasiness over the size of the country's chronic budget deficit will soon subside.

The central bank is not planning to alter its easy monetary stance and does not envision any change in the official discount rate —now at a record low of 2.5 percent—in the near future, the source said.

Repeating remarks by Sumita at a press conference last week, the source said the central bank will continue to keep a close watch on price levels to guard against any serious increase in inflation.

Stricter High Tech Export Controls Approved
OW040459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—The government approved Wednesday several amendments to existing export trade legislation calling for stricter monitoring of high-technology exports forbidden under the rules of an international watchdog for exports of sensitive commodities to communist nations, and for measures against possible violations.

The approval came at a cabinet meeting held earlier in the day, named 13 communist nations, excluding China, and explicitly described 181 items falling under the forbidden category of the Paris-based Coordinating Committee of Multilateral Exports (COCOM).

Any violators of the revised export trade control order, which takes effect next Tuesday, will be liable for up to 5 years imprisonment, severer than the previous 3 years' penalty.

Iran Envoy Urges Government To Blame Iraq
OW040725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0713 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Iranian Ambassador to Tokyo Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adeli asked Japan Wednesday to continue what he called its "fair" efforts to bring an end to the Gulf war by stating that Iraq must bear responsibility for the war, a Foreign Ministry official said.

'Adeli, who has just returned to Tokyo from a visit to Tehran, told Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that Iran has made a "forward-looking" reply to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in his efforts to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution No 598 to end the Persian Gulf conflict.

Japan has recently pledged financial assistance to maintain safe passage for international shipping in the Persian Gulf and declined a request by the U.S. to join it in taking trade sanctions against Iran.

Kuranari said Japan has not yet been officially informed of the Iranian reply to Perez de Cuellar, and said it is desirable for Iran to announce clearly its acceptance of the resolution.

Kuranari pointed to criticism of the U.N. resolution in Iran, although 'Adeli termed the reply "forward looking." This gap would cause misunderstanding of Iran's true intentions, Kuranari said.

Kuranari told 'Adeli Iran should exercise the utmost restraint to avoid direct attacks on nonwarring nations.

Kuranari said he will make further efforts as a friend of Iran to help end the war after he steps down from his post on Friday, when a new cabinet is to be formed following the Diet's election of Noboru Takeshita as prime minister.

Trade With Iran Reviewed at U.S. Urging
*OW310625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT
31 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—The government decided Saturday that Japan will not exceed current levels of oil imported from Iran, government officials said.

Japan's imports of Iranian crude oil totaled 1.1 million kiloliters in September, according to recent statistics from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The government is also discussing measures on its exports of 14 goods to Iran which can be converted to military use, they said.

The decisions will be conveyed late Saturday to U.S. State Department Undersecretary Michael Armacost during talks here with Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata, the officials said.

The United States imposed a ban on trade with Iran and has urged Japan to follow suit.

North Korea

Papers Comment on South's Arrest of 'Spy'
*SK041023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on November 2 arrested a West Germany-resident Korean, Kim Hyong-kyu, who had worked as a skilled miner in West Germany before going to South Korea for a visit to his home town, on charges of being a "spy" of the North. This is a sheer lie and a brainchild of the puppet Security Planning Board, which has nothing to do with us, declare *Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* in signed commentaries Wednesday.

Nodong Sinmun says:

Like all other "spy cases" announced by the puppets so far, the latest "case" is a premeditated anti-communist drama invented for a sinister political purpose.

Why did the puppet clique fake up the new anti-communist case?

The fascist clique have resorted to a bloody sword-brandishing to "uproot the leftist pro-communist forces," kicked up a frantic anti-communist confrontation racket allegedly to cope with the "threat from the North" and staged the large-scale Ssangryong "87" war exercise with a view to stifling the democratic forces opposed to the extension of their power. However, the people's sentiments for democracy against dictatorship are on a steady growth.

By fabricating a shocking "case" under this situation, the puppets seek to divert the attention of people elsewhere, put down the democratic forces against the extension of their power with the bayonet and prolong their fascist power.

But, they will get nothing out of the anti-communist burlesque and can never escape from their doom.

Minju Choson has this to say: It is a habitual method of the puppets to make overseas Koreans scapegoats in faked-up "spy cases". This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique are a gang of fascist hangmen who leave no stone unturned in its bid to prop up the fascist terror rule.

Photo Exhibit Marks Soviet Revolution
*SK040451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—A Soviet photo exhibition opened under the sponsorship of the central committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The opening ceremony was held at the People's Palace of Culture on November 3.

Attending the ceremony were Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the central committee of the society, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

Invited there were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov, his embassy officials and cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Speeches were exchanged there.

Then the participants saw photographs showing successes achieved by the Soviet people in politics, economy, culture, science and various other fields under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the past 70 years.

Meeting Welcomes Soviet-Korean Society
SK040517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—A Pyongan meeting to welcome the visiting Soviet-Korean friendship society delegation was held on November 3.

Speaking at the meeting, An Yong-hwan, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan provincial administration and economic guidance committee and chairman of the South Pyongan provincial committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, said that since the victory of the October Revolution the fraternal Soviet people have repulsed the counter-revolutionary moves of the class enemies at home and abroad and firmly defended the precious gains of the October and have thus built a powerful modern socialist state in the vast land of the Soviet Union as we see today.

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are waging vigorous endeavours to comprehensively complete socialism according to the program adopted at the 27th party congress, he noted.

The Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union, he said, put forward in recent years the proposal for prohibiting the nuclear testing, realising nuclear disarmament, barring the militarisation of the space and completely abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century and various constructive peace proposals and initiatives and are making efforts for their realisation.

He stated that we sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the fraternal Soviet people in the revolution and construction and heartily wish them greater successes in the future.

Head of the delegation Gennadiy Korenko, vice-minister of communications of the USSR and first vice-chairman of the central committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, made a speech at the meeting.

Referring to the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, he said that relations between our two countries have been expanded and strengthened in all fields since the goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Soviet-Korean high-level talks in Moscow.

Stressing that the Soviet Union supports the DPRK's efforts to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, hold the constructive dialogue between the North and the South and reunify the country peacefully and on

a democratic basis without foreign interference, he noted that the DPRK Government's proposal for Korea's reunification is of weighty international significance.

We, he stated, wish the fraternal Korean people new success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and carry out the third seven-year plan ahead of schedule and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets Soviet Peace Delegation
SK041051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly talk with the visiting delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman Volf Sedykh at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present were Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee Kim Chol-sik and the minister-councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Korea.

Nakasone Seen as Promoting Japanese Militarism
SK040441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone openly prattled on reinforcing the aggression forces of Japanese militarism in his "address" at a "parade" of "Self-Defence Forces" [SDF] held on November 1, according to foreign press reports.

Noting that Japan and the United States "have cooperated for guarantee of security and made sincere efforts for cooperation in defence" in the past, he said "we have the duty to hand strong defence capacity to the next generation by further strengthening such efforts in the future, too."

Nakasone who will step down from the prime minister cried this before his resignation. This fully reveals the dangerous militarist ambition of the Japanese reactionaries to further intensify the military collusion with the United States and put a spur to them in building Japan into a military power.

During his term of office Nakasone has zealously built up the aggression forces of the "SDF" by squandering a fabulous amount of fund, fawning upon the U.S. imperialists more than any predecessors, and has been frantic in stepping up the preparations for overseas aggression to realize the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" by availing himself of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. During the office of Nakasone, the militarisation and fascistisation of Japan have been further accelerated and the "SDF" forces have grown rapidly to be dangerous aggression forces threatening peace and security in Asia

including our country. Such scheme of the Japanese reactionaries is one of the basic factors which are increasing the tensions in the Asian-Pacific region.

This notwithstanding, Nakasone is reversing black and white as if the military situation around Japan became "unpredictable" due to someone and claimed that "efforts should be redoubled" to build up "strong defence capacity" to cope with such situation. It is clear to everyone that this is a clumsy sophism to "justify" their moves for arms buildup aimed at overseas aggression.

Nakasone's "address" tells that he tries to hand his political relay baton with which he has consistently sought to build a military power to a new successor as it is.

Kim Il-song Congratulates Prague Conference
SK040721 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, WPK general secretary and DPRK president, sent a congratulatory message to the conference of the international trade unions for solidarity with the Korean people and workers.

The congratulatory message reads:

Prague,

To the international trade unions conference for solidarity with the Korean people and workers,

I fervently congratulate the international trade unions conference for solidarity with the Korean people and workers and extend warm greetings to all delegations and delegates to the conference.

The current conference is an expression of the firm solidarity with the Korean people who struggle for the reunification and peace of the country in confrontation against the vast imperialist aggression forces. A grave situation which endangers peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world has been created on the Korean peninsula today.

The most urgent problem in securing a durable peace in Korea is to ease the prevailing tense situation, to withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

Being aware that the basic cause of having turned South Korea into a nuclear base—the largest in the Far East—threatening national existence and peace, patronizing the military fascist rule, and obstructing the reunification of the country lies precisely with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the broad range of Korean people and the

workers of South Korea are vigorously turning to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

Under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace the working class and people of Korea will vigorously struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, an to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world by firmly uniting with the working class and progressive forces of all countries of the world.

I wish the conference success in its work, hoping that it will become an important occasion for opposing the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, for supporting our peace initiatives and reasonable proposals for national reunification, and intensifying militant solidarity of the international working class with the workers and people of South Korea in their anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 3 November 1987, Pyongyang

Daily Denounces Chon-No Anti-Leftist Rallies
SK040539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u and other anti-communist maniacs, at an "anti-communist rally" staged in Seoul on October 31, cried for strengthened anti-communist education of the younger generation and vanguard role in "eradicating the leftist pro-communist force", with quite a noise about "defense of the liberal democratic system."

Hitting hard at this, a signed commentary of *Nodong Sinmun* today says.

This glaringly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is persistently seeking confrontation with the North and running about like mad to whip up the spirit of anti-communist confrontation among the South Korean people and suppress the patriotic democratic forces.

The current hysterical anti-communist campaign of the Chon-No group is not a mere repetition of its past campaigns. It is the last-ditch efforts made by the anti-communist fanatics against the background of the times when the death knell was sounded for the "anti-communist state policy."

Now the South Korean students and people of all strata are energetically conducting awakening activities to cherish the great chuche idea as their creed, expressing sympathy for its truth, and lifting up louder voices praising the realities of the daily prospering northern half of the republic.

The anti-communist fascist system propped up in South Korea for over 40 years under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists is crumbling beyond control and its destruction is a fait accompli.

Flurried by this development, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is desperately trying to stem it with the reverse flow of anti-communism.

The "liberal democracy" advertised by the puppets is no more than a colonial military fascist dictatorial system and their outcries for "defense of the system" is a slogan for the repression of the democratic forces to extend the military dictatorship.

South Reestablishes 'Marine Headquarters'
SK040433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The military fascist clique published on November 2 that it again set up the "Marines headquarters" which was abolished in 1973, according to a report.

The puppet defence minister made public the establishment of the "Marines headquarters" in accordance with a decision of the cabinet meeting held on October 29 and cried that this was to "improve landing operation commanding system".

This is part of the criminal arms buildup of the puppet Army stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military blackguards at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists for a war against the north and one more undisguised challenge to our peace efforts.

SKNDF Calls for Neutral Cabinet
SK280504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT
28 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the "South Korean National Democratic Front" ("Hanminjom") issued a press statement on October 25 on the formation of a national neutral cabinet, a new focal point of the political confrontation between fascism and democracy with the approach of the December "presidential elections", according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

He noted that the patriotic democratic forces desirous of the formation of a democratic government strongly demand that the present fascist "regime" be removed and a national neutral cabinet be established before the "elections."

The spokesman said:

In order to conceal the military fascist nature of the present system, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group carried out a "cabinet reshuffle" in July and described it as a "strictly neutral cabinet" for "control of fair elections." The present "cabinet," however, is a fascist dictatorial "cabinet" framed up to back the remaining in power of the "Democratic Justice Party" with violence and money.

Under the present Chon-No "government" never can fair elections reflecting the people's will be held or can a president wanted by the people be elected or can democratic politics desired by the people be enforced.

"Elections" are useless under the present fascist system. They will only result in the rigging of No Tae-u's return and reemergence of military dictatorship.

If fair elections are to be held, it is imperative to force the present No-Chon military dictatorial "government" to resign, form a national neutral cabinet embracing all strata and transfer all power to it.

This is the only way of fair elections and a short-cut to democratic politics.

The murderer of Kwangju cannot be the "president." The dictator is not entitled to be a "candidate" in elections for democracy. No Tae-u must give up "presidential candidacy" at once.

Officials Attend Reunification Conference
SK040523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—A grand symposium of scholars and politicians for national reunification was held at the People's Palace of Culture on November 2 and 3.

Attending there were Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Yom Tae-chun, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, others, personages of political parties and public organisations, scholars in the fields of science and education and men of the press.

A report was made by Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, at the symposium.

He quoted the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that "to reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay."

The reporter said that from the first days of the division of the country and the nation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic set it as the supreme task of the nation to reunify the country and have repeatedly taken epochal national salvation steps for peace and peaceful reunification.

"People's discourse on unification" holding that the unification question should be solved as a broad social movement with the basic masses including workers, peasants and urban poor dwellers as the masters has been recently raised newly among the South Korean patriotic people, he noted.

Declaring that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is regarding as a heretic the masses' discourse on unification on charge of "pro-communist acts profiting the enemy" and ruthlessly suppressing people involved in it, he noted that this is a brigandish self-righteous act of monopolizing the unification question and trampling underfoot the people's will for unification and fully reflects its splittist stand.

Pointing out that the deceptive "unification through three stages" put forward recently by the traitor No Tae-u with the "presidential elections" at hand is a thoroughly treacherous permanent split proposal, he said that the successive puppet rulers have committed splittist acts according to the U.S. imperialists' strategy of "two Koreas".

The prevailing situation, he stated, demands that all the compatriots in the North and the South and abroad unite as one, frustrate and thwart the splittist actions of the South Korean puppets, more actively wage the movement for reunification and international support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification be further strengthened.

Stressing that the South Korean people should not allow the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship to be linked with the No Tae-u dictatorship at any cost but establish a genuine democratic regime desirous of reunification, he said that this road lies in the great unity of the nation and peaceful reunification.

Then Dr and Associate Prof Kim Chol-sik, vice-president of the Academy of Social Science, Dr and Associate Prof. Kim Hwa-chon of Kim Il-song University, Pae Chung-hyok, member of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, Choe Lu-nim, section chief of *Tongil Sinbo*, other figures of political parties and public organisations, scholars of science and education and men of the press took the floor on the subjects "realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and its subject", "principle of chajusong is basic principle for solution of the question of national reunification", "national reunification must be realised in a

peaceful way without fail", "it is basic ensurance of independent and peaceful reunification to achieve great national unity transcending differences of ideas and systems", "on schemes for national division by the successive puppet rulers of South Korea" and "to convert Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is a vital problem to save our nation from nuclear holocaust".

A declaration on accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was adopted at the symposium.

The declaration said that our country should surely reunified on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and all the compatriots at home and abroad should conduct the whole-nation movement for the reunification, transcending differences of ideas, principles, groupings and isms and firmly uniting under the banner of national reunification.

The declaration noted:

People of all walks of life in South Korea are demanding the "people's discourse on unification" and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the abolition of the anti-communist policy, overthrow of the military dictatorship and conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. This is only too just. This cannot be branded as a "crime" on any ground or pretext.

It demanded that the South Korean people of all strata decisively oppose and reject the traitor No Tae-u's running for "president" and a plot to prolong the military dictatorship and establish a patriotic democratic regime desirous of unification. It appealed to the South Korean people of all walks of life to wage a widespread struggle to frustrate and thwart the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and have the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn, holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. independence.

The declaration called upon all the compatriots in the North And the South and abroad to powerfully struggle to accelerate the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, firmly uniting under the banner of national reunification.

Pyongyang Airport Construction Accelerated
SK031526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT
3 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The construction of the Pyongyang International Airport is progressing at a rapid speed.

4 November 1987

The builders have excavated 746,000 cubic metres of earth and tamped 124,000 cubic metres of concrete in a short period to complete concrete tamping for the preparatory strata of the runways.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il came out to the construction site of the airport and acquainted himself in detail with the progress of the construction and expressed deep satisfaction over the enormous work done by the builders in a short time. And he indicated concrete tasks for carrying out qualitatively the remaining work ahead of time to suit the scientific and technical demand.

The airport will have very long runways and lead-in strips for the take-off and landing of any extra-large planes.

The airport will be equipped with ultra-modern automated facilities.

The builders erecting the Pyongyang International Airport as an edifice of eternal value in accordance with our party's far-reaching plan, are now fulfilling the daily quotas at 200 percent in the earth-cutting for the main lead-in strips following the completion of concrete tamping for the preparatory strata of runways.

They have trebled work efficiency by introducing a new work method into the drainage project.

The transport workers are fulfilling their daily assignments at 150 percent.

Kim Chong-il Visits Site

*SK04111/C Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Recorded report from construction site of the Pyongyang International Airport: "The Builders of International Airport Who Are Advancing With Confidence in New Victory and Firm Resolution"]

[Text] The soldier-builders of the unit to which Comrade An Pi-tok belongs are each day creating miracles and exploits, rising to the construction of the Pyongyang International Airport, which will be built as another great and magnificent monumental creation of the era of the Workers Party. They are dashing like a gust of wind to build the airport with the other builders while displaying unprecedented construction speed. Upholding the party's intention and displaying the revolutionary spirit for self-reliance in the arduous struggle, the soldiers of the People's Army and other builders have completed excavation of approximately 746,000 cubic meters over the short period of time since they began the construction, and have placed approximately 124,000 cubic meters of concrete, thus effecting innovations by completing concrete-placing work for the basic foundation of the runway.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il studied the conditions of construction first hand by inspecting the construction site of the airport and expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the builders have completed many things over a short period of time by vigorously accelerating the gigantic construction project. He highly praised their achievements and elucidated concrete tasks for qualitatively expediting the remaining projects according to scientific and technological demands.

Cherishing the honor and deep emotion of meeting dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at their work site, the soldiers of the People's Army and other builders are each day creating new miracles and innovations in building the airport.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Loyalty to the party should be expressed in unconditionally carrying out the party's directives.

Commanders of People's Army units and functionaries of enterprises who rose to the construction of the Pyongyang International Airport have vigorously inspired the soldiers and workers to labor exploits by undertaking the difficult and arduous work at the front, deeply mingling with the masses and carrying out organizational and political work for them.

The soldier-builders of the unit to which Comrade An Pi-tok belongs, who cherish the great honor and joy of greeting dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at their construction site, are dashing forward with the spirit of repaying his great trust and expectations by excellently building and expeditiously completing the construction of the international airport ahead of schedule.

This is the construction site of a runway where the soldier-builders of the unit to which Comrade Pak Chang-ha belongs, who are assigned the main role in building the airport, are working.

This battlefield where the sound of (?excavators) constantly resounds and the large trucks come and leave one after another carrying sand, gravel, and concrete cement seeths like a furnace. With the revolutionary awareness that all are engaged in building another everlasting monumental creation, the soldier-builders on the spot fulfill the daily tasks without fail. Stressing that there is no specific standard for their workload, the soldier-builders have accomplished goals they have highly established each day and each week.

Thus, they have fulfilled their role and mission as soldiers of the KPA endlessly loyal to the great leader and our party by brilliantly overfulfilling the yearly construction tasks before 10 October.

Noting that the zeal of the soldier-builders is higher than ever before, Comrade Pak Chang-ha said: [Begin Pak recording] Our soldier-builders are displaying unprecedented construction speed by cherishing the great honor and joy of greeting dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at our construction site.

Ever since we arrived here upholding the party's call, we have displayed unprecedented construction speed. All of us who rose to the construction of the airport have fulfilled the tasks of construction in a timely and step-by-step manner by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with arduous struggle and by boldly waging the movement for technological innovation.

While strictly observing the demands of technical regulations in all work, including the mixing of cement and sand and consolidating the (?buffer floor) with gravel and sand, as well as other work, we have increased the daily construction speed two or three times, to a maximum of five times.

Over this course, we have come to have more solid confidence in building the airport and have fostered the strength with which we could attain a faster speed of construction. We will also create a new speed in construction of access roads, which we will undertake in the future, in addition to the runway. Thus, we will excellently complete the construction of access roads within 1 or 2 months without fail. [end recording]

The flames of innovation are fierce among other soldier-builders who are effecting miracles and exploits, rising to the construction of the airport. The soldier-builders of the unit to which Comrade Pak Hung-mun belongs have manufactured with their own strength the 10-odd rollers which reasonably suit the practical conditions of construction of the airport by displaying the spirit of self-reliance in the arduous struggle and increased the rolling speed an average of 2.5 times and with a maximum of 5 times.

Meanwhile, the transportation workers of the unit to which Comrade Kim Hui-won belongs found success by smoothly ensuring the transportation of the sand and gravel required for the basic foundation of the runway in a deft manner.

The soldier-builders of the unit to which Comrade Pak Chung-kwan belongs, who are assigned construction of (?service) facilities in the airport, have ensured the best standard of construction by increasing the construction speed two or three times. They have constantly enhanced efficiency in their work by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the arduous struggle and have brilliantly summarized every process in the work, thus reliably ensuring the construction quality of the airport.

Comrade Chang Kyong-kon, from the commanding office for construction of the airport, said: [Begin Chang recording] The zeal of our soldier-builders had the honor of greeting dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, for who they had always longed.

Today our soldier-builders direct our attention to how we can complete the construction of this airport rapidly based on a high qualitative standard and effect miracles and exploits in all construction processes. Although we have not accomplished much work in building the airport, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has expressed his great satisfaction, noting that our soldier-builders have done many works in a short period of time, and gave deep trust and confidence to us.

As we displayed exploits in consolidating the (?main floor) of the runway, we will create new miracles and exploits in construction of the access roads. We, the members of the commanding office, will encourage the soldier-builders to more vigorously wage the technological innovation movement by deeply mingling with them and inspiring their zeal for construction. Thus, we will complete the construction of the Pyongyang International Airport without fail and on time. [end recording]

The soldier-builders of the unit to which Comrade An Pi-tok belongs, who have already completed more than half of all the construction work by accelerating the gigantic airport construction project with the peerless courage given by our party, have risen to the construction of access roads with new confidence and passionate revolutionary zeal.

The soldier-builders who never boasted of their victory and never yielded to difficulty and who vigorously advanced, will, as they did in the construction of the runway, demonstrate the honor of victors.

VNS Reports Rally for 'Neutral' Cabinet
*SK040540 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Oct 87*

[Text] A rally for struggling for a pannational neutral cabinet to guarantee fair presidential elections was held on 25 October on the campus of Korea University under the sponsorship of the Joint Council of Youths and Students Struggling for Democracy composed of one youth and student organization, including one Democratic Youth Association [Minchongnyon] and the National Confederation of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop].

The rally was attended by the chairman of Minchongnyon; the chairman of Chondaehyop; RDP President Kim Yong-sam; RDP adviser Kim Tae-chung; and Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and national unification; together with youths, students, lesser democratic figures, and citizens. In all, more than 60,000 attended.

The chairman of Minchongnyon, the chairman of Chon-dae-hyop, RDP President Kim Yong-sam, and RDP Adviser Kim Tae-chung spoke at the rally. They unanimously asserted that a pannational neutral cabinet composed of neutral figures should be formed to conduct the presidential elections in a fair manner.

The participants chanted slogans calling for the formation of a pannational neutral cabinet and for the struggle to overthrow the dictatorship. Addressing the rally, RDP President Kim Yong-sam stressed that debates on reunification should not be monopolized by the government, but conducted together with the people. He said that there will be no criticism or slander between himself and Mr Kim Tae-chung under any circumstance and that he will cooperate with Mr Kim Tae-chung, not only in the course of democratization, but also after democratization has been achieved.

Speaking at the rally, RDP adviser Kim Tae-chung, indicating that without forming a pannational neutral cabinet in which figures from all strata participate, fair presidential elections cannot be expected, and he urged the present Kim Chong-yol cabinet to step down immediately. He asserted that a pannational neutral cabinet should be formed immediately.

Stressing the need for the military's political neutrality in politics, Adviser Kim Tae-chung said he and President Kim Yong-sam will cooperate with each other to achieve democratization.

After the rally, students and citizens waged a street demonstration, marching toward the Anam-dong traffic circle chanting slogans, including: Down with the military dictatorship.

Citizens on the streets encouraged the demonstrators, chanting slogans, including "Down with the dictatorship" and giving them fervent applause.

South Korea

Ministry Reports To's Physical Condition

SK040856 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday that the South Korean diplomat who returned home Tuesday after 21 months of captivity in Lebanon has only a slight cold and no serious internal disease.

The first medical examination indicated the 44-year-old To Chae-song looks thin and shows slight symptoms of losing weight, but is not suffering from malnutrition or any other internal diseases, a ministry official said.

The official said that another more thorough checkup is scheduled later for the diplomat who is suffering from amblyopia, dermatitis and a slight bleeding of the gums.

To looks strained but is not suffering from hallucinations, he added.

The official said the decision on how long To will be hospitalized will be made after the planned detailed examination.

Later in the day, another ministry official said that if the detailed checkup reveals no serious problem in To's physical condition, he will be discharged Wednesday night or Thursday.

To returned home Tuesday afternoon aboard a Korean Air (KAL) flight 21 months after he was kidnapped in Beirut by four gunmen while driving to work on Jan. 31, 1986.

To Discusses Captivity

SK031326 Seoul YONHAP in English 1310 GMT
3 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korean diplomat To Chae-song, held in captivity for 21 months in Beirut, Lebanon, and freed last week, returned home in Seoul Tuesday afternoon aboard a Korean Air (KAL) flight.

After being greeted by Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su at Kimpo International Airport, To picked up and embraced his 5-year-old son and walked slowly to other family members of his shedding tears with a large bouquet of pink and white flowers.

Without a mind to see my family and to return to my fatherland, I could not have endured the long captivity of 21 months, the tired-looking diplomat said to his 39-year-old wife Chong Pong-ha who powdered her face slightly for the first time in 21 months.

I feel exhausted, physically and mentally, due to the prolonged captivity, although I did not develop any specific symptoms of any disease, said the husband to his wife.

It's just like a dream. I can't find out what to say, Chong said to her long-awaited husband. To's mother, Yi Choe, wearing a light blue traditional Korean hanbok dress, gently embraced her son for whom she have held a Buddhist mass at dawn everyday for 21 months.

After having a tearful reunion with his parents, wife and three children, the 44-year-old former second secretary at the Korean Embassy in Lebanon held a news conference in the VIP room at Kimpo airport.

To, wearing a dark blue suit and a red-striped blue tie, told reporters, I do not know yet why I was kidnapped by them.

I think that there were no political or other reasons for my abduction, considering that South Korea and the Arab world have thus far maintained good relations, he said.

To, who was promoted to first secretary rank during his captivity, was abducted by four gunmen while driving to work in Jan. 31, 1986.

The freed diplomat said that he did not know how he was released, but attributed it to the efforts of the South Korean Government officials and the people.

I think that many people have worked hard for my release, he said. I especially thank President Chon Tu-hwan and the government authorities concerned.

Asked about where he was held captive and the identity of his captors, he said, I was put in a room with no window and I have no idea about the place and my captors.

He also told reporters that he was not tortured. I don't want to recount at this moment how I have lived while in captivity. I'd like to forget about the ordeal as I have been freed. You can imagine the sufferings of captives and it is natural for anyone to want to forget the ordeal after being released, he added.

Asked if he knew anything about the procedure of negotiations for his release, the diplomat said, as I was placed in captivity, I was informed of nothing.

Referring to the future, the 165-centimeter diplomat said, I'm a civil servant, so I will follow my superiors' directives.

After the news conference of about 10 minutes, he paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the Korean presidential mansion.

President Chon welcomed the diplomat saying, congratulations on your safe returning to homeland after 21 months of ordeal.

Chon also said that Foreign Ministry officials have made every effort for your release spending several nights.

When the diplomat expressed his heartfelt thanks to the president, Chon said, you had better take a sufficient rest for your health.

Describes Imprisonment

SK040229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Nov 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Freed Korean diplomat To Chae-song, returning from a 21-month ordeal in Lebanon, said yesterday that his captivity life was "stifling and tormenting."

He noted, however, that he has overcome the tribulation with tough mental alertness and a firm conviction for his return to his beloved family and homeland.

"During the long period of my captivity for as many as 21 months, I endured a stifling and tormenting life with tough mental power, out of conviction that I should return to my cherished family and homeland," he told reporters in a press conference held upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport at 5:04 p.m. from Frankfurt. [passage omitted]

On the final journey home, he revealed his life in captivity to accompanying reporters. "I was locked up in a closed room of 3 meters by 3 meters with my legs to a stake with a rope," he recounted. [as received]

"Judging from the blood stain on the rope and the stake, it was certain that a lot of hostages had been detained there," he said.

He went on, "The place seemed neither a cave nor a dugout. But it was something like an apartment. And a glowing light was always on."

He also recalled: "I was given a loaf of bread each day and a person was always on guard."

He added that he had heard sounds of airplanes on a regular basis every day. [passage omitted]

Following are reporters' questions and his answers:

Q: How is your health?

A: I fell exhausted, physically and mentally, due to the prolonged captivity.

Though I did not develop any specific symptoms of any disease.

Q: Will you explain how you were abducted?

A: I remember that I was kidnapped by four men armed with rifles while I was going to the Korean Embassy in Beirut to work along with Kim Kyu-yong around 8:30 a.m. Jan. 31 last year.

Q: Why do you think you were kidnapped?

A: I still don't know. I believe there was no particular reason such as a political motivation.

Q: Will you disclose where you were held captive and the identity of your captors?

A: I was put in a cell with no window. And I have no idea about the place and my captors.

Q: Were you tortured?

A: No.

Q: Did you ever see other hostages and talk with them?

A: I was locked up alone and I was not brought into contact with others. [passage omitted]

Ministry Reveals Patent Accord Failure
SK040706 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the European Economic Community (EEC) have failed to reach an accord on the protection of intellectual property rights, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

South Korean and EEC experts discussed the matter of applying treatment to the two sides equal to that accorded between Korea and the United States for the protection of intellectual property rights, according to the ministry.

The ministry said that during the two-day meeting which ended Tuesday, the two sides made considerable progress toward an agreement in regard to copyrights and computer programs, but failed to narrow their differences on the application of the process patent to the product patent.

The ministry officials said the two sides agreed only to discuss the timing of a second meeting through diplomatic channels.

Assistant Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong led the Korean delegation to the talks while the EEC side was headed by Joseph Loeff, EEC deputy director-general for external relations.

Officials Conclude Thai Maritime Talks
SK040148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korean and Thai officials have shared the view that ships from the two countries in their respective harbors should receive treatment equal to that accorded their own ships or that of the most-favored-nation if the two nations conclude a bilateral maritime transport agreement.

At the end of the two-day meeting of the second maritime consultations here on Tuesday, the Korean and Thai officials decided to hold a working-level meeting in six months, aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation in maritime affairs.

The participants at the two-day meeting, however, failed to reach an agreement on the range of ships to be subject to their future maritime agreement.

The Thai side requested that the agreement cover chartered ships with a third country flag as well as domestic flag-carriers. The Korean side, meanwhile, demanded that the agreement be limited to only domestic flag-carriers and hire-purchase bareboat chartered vessels.

Thailand also proposed that non-regular freight as well as regular freight be covered by the agreement, while Korea preferred that only regular freight be included.

Korea has so far concluded maritime transport agreements with eight nations—West Germany, Denmark, Norway, Singapore, Taiwan, Pakistan, Belgium and the United States—and has initiated agreements with three other nations—Malaysia, Nigeria and Senegal.

Floor Leaders To Meet on Election Revision
SK040141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
4 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The floor leaders of the major political parties will meet today to discuss rearranging an interparty political conference on revising the National Assembly Election Law.

Yi Dae-su, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday he will meet with his opposition counterparts Kim Hyong-kyu and Ho Kyong-man on the issue today.

The eight-man political conference consisting of four members each from the DJP and the Reunification Democratic Party, was disbanded with the division of the RDP, Yi said.

"Thus, the meeting of the three whips, the RDP's Kim, Peace and Democracy Party's Ho, and I will deal with how to organize a political body to negotiate an amendment to the parliamentary election law," said.

Meanwhile Yi said the DJP will pass the Local Autonomy Law during the ongoing regular Assembly session.

Police Alert for Election Law Violators
SK040149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters (NPH) yesterday warned that they would strictly deal with all election law violators including public servants in accordance with the new Presidential election law.

In instructions delivered to police nationwide, the NPH ordered police to organize and operate special teams in full preparation for the forthcoming elections.

The NPH directed police stations to immediately report to police headquarters rumors, violent physical activities and litigations connected with the election.

The national police also instructed police stations to conduct classes on the newly-revised presidential election law to help policemen better cope with law violations.

In line with the instruction, police will be engaged in the collection of information on preliminary campaign activities including straw polls, briberies and mudslinging by specific candidates.

Police will crack down on fraudulent activities such as buying off electorates and interference with registration of presidential candidates.

The NPH further ordered that the police strictly handle election law violation cases such as slandering of specific candidates and intervention by public officials in the election.

The NPH told police stations to exert their utmost to prevent fraudulent activities in the course of ballot counting.

The police headquarters, meanwhile, directed operations of situation rooms in police stations to help prepare for the coming general election.

No Link Found Between Pusan Mob, Parties
SK040205 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
4 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Police, investigating the mob violence at Kim Tae-chung's residence in Pusan Sunday, have failed to link the actions to any political camp as of yesterday.

Of 12 people led away from the scene, police arrested seven, including Kim Chong-kyun, 32, factory worker, on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. They are continuing to question five others.

Some 200 people had gathered in front of the Kukje Hotel where Kim Tae-chung stayed after his political rally in the southern port city Sunday and went on rampage, threatening to harrass Kim, politically weak in the region but strong in the southwestern province of Cholla-do.

In a violent clash between the group and Kim's aides which lasted about an hour from 8 p.m., some 10 people from both sides were injured, causing worries that violence motivated by sectionalism may mar the election atmosphere.

After the incident, the Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim's arch rival Kim Yong-sam claimed innocence pointing a finger at the ruling party which it said tried to create a schism between the two Kims.

Police have focused its investigation of the 12 people under detention on finding out who organized and encouraged them but have failed to turn up any concrete evidence.

Campaign Issues Clarify as Election Nears
SK040137 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
4 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Public discussion of previously taboo topics by the presidential aspirants has put the ruling party on the defensive and aroused unprecedented public interest.

The hottest issue is "military rule," where the ruling party has been under furious opposition attack in recent weeks.

Leading opposition candidates Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung both claim they should become president to "end the 26 years of military rule."

No Tae-u, the ruling party's candidate, a retired Army general and a close friend of President Chon Tu-hwan, countered that he is solely qualified to end military rule because he knows about the military.

"Only those who are well acquainted with the military can terminate military rule in a genuine sense. I know about the military better than any other candidate," No has told campaign rallies of recent days in a bid to neutralize the opposition's offensive.

Other tender topics that have held the ruling party's candidate at bay are the "Kwangju incident" and the "Dec. 12, 1979, incident," both of which are closely related to the birth of the Chon government.

The two Kims claim the incidents are clear evidence the present government lack authenticity.

The ruling party has taken the consistent view that both the incidents and the consequent birth of the Fifth Republic were an inevitable development of history that saved the country from chaos and crisis.

But the Kwangju incident seems to have lost its fascination, to the frustration of the opposition, since No in a surprise move two months ago showed readiness to take steps to solve the incident in which 190 people died, according to an official tally.

At recent campaign rallies, No said the incident must be solved by the current government to effectively silence the opposition's vehement attacks.

Another major election issue the opposition is using against the ruling side is their demand for a pan-national neutral election management cabinet, which they claim is to ensure a fair election.

The ruling camp has been totally indifferent to the request, saying that such a makeshift cabinet is not necessary in a stable situation like this.

The ruling party's view is shared by the "fourth" Presidential hopeful, Kim Chong-pil, prime minister under the late President Pak Chong-hui, who entered the election race after forming the New Republican Democratic Party.

Kim, usually sympathetic with the other Kims, has criticized them for the election cabinet issue. He says such a reckless request reveals their intention to take power through a revolution, not a fair election.

One of a few election issues in which the ruling party has been on the offensive is the opposition's ability to govern.

No publicly doubts if an opposition candidate, even if he wins election, could lead the nation without a major hitch because none have ruled the nation for 26 years.

The opposition says, "It is true that the opposition has been denied a chance to run the nation for as long as 26 years. So this is really the time for us to rule the nation."

Kim Chong-pil, better known to Koreans by his initials, has also called into question the ability of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung to serve as the head of the state.

Another volatile issue is regional antagonism, which many political observers fear could undermine the election.

A series of violent acts disrupting recent campaign rallies were blamed on rivalry between Cholla-do and Kyong-sang-do residents.

The biggest disruption related to regional antagonism was Sunday's attack against Kim Tae-chung and his entourage at a Pusan hotel. Some of the protesters identified themselves as supporters of Kim Yong-sam.

Another key issue on which the ruling and opposition camps squarely confront is their interpretation of No's "June 29 democratization declaration."

The ruling side praised the declaration as a "historic" step that has paved the way for today's democratic progress.

But the opposition camp interprets it as the ruling party's raising a white flag to the people's campaign for democratization.

The four candidates' exchange of vocal blows are expected to intensify in the course of the election campaign.

DJP Attracts Former Political Figures

SK040051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Three former lawmakers of the old ruling Democratic Republican Party [DRP] joined the Democratic Justice Party yesterday, along with Yi Hwan-e ex-president of Munhwa Broadcasting Co.

They are O Yu-pang, Kim Se-pae and Pyon Chong-il.

O was appointed as a member of the DJP Institute of National Policy.

They are expected to be given DJP tickets in the forthcoming general elections.

Their affiliation with the government party is in line with the DJP's pursuit of a "grand coalition of conservatives," Secretary General Chong Suk-mo explained.

Earlier, two former prime ministers, No Sin-yong and Yi Han-ki, were named advisors to the party, together with former Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, and Yu Ki-chung, president of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses.

He disclosed that the DJP has made broad contacts with "conservative politicians including influential oppositionists.

"Some present and former opposition lawmakers will shortly obtain DJP membership," he said. But he would not elaborate, just adding, "Our doors are always open wide for anyone whose political goal is the same with ours."

His remarks apparently meant that the ruling party, actually lacking renowned political figures, is trying to deter former legislators of the previously ruling Democratic Republican Party from joining Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party.

Another senior official said "We have to beef up our party memberships in preparation for parliamentary elections."

The party can accommodate more candidates as rival parties are expected to adopt a small constituency system under which the current electoral districts will be divided up so that only one lawmaker is elected from each constituency in principle.

The DJP nominated once candidate for each of the 92 districts which produced two assemblymen each in the 1985 elections.

No Pledges Stock Sale to Low-Income Bracket
SK040039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, the ruling party presidential nominee, made a major campaign pledge yesterday to sell nearly half of the government shares in the seven largest state-invested enterprises to lower-income people over the next five years.

The Democratic Justice Party president told reporters that the plan is part of the party's "comprehensive measures to seek equal distribution of the results of economic growth."

Under the pledge, a total of five trillion won (\$6.3 billion) worth of the corporations' stocks will be turned over to private hands, with priority given to their employees, urban workers, lower-echelon government officials, farmers and fishermen.

The seven government cash boxes are Pohang Iron and Steel, Korea Electric Power, Korea Telecommunication Authority, Korea Monopoly, Citizens National Bank, Korea Exchange Bank and Small and Medium Industry Bank.

The stocks to be sold over five years will account for about 49 percent of the entire shares, and the seven corporations, "all key industries," will remain under government management, he said.

Without special consideration of the middle and lower-income classes, he added, the stocks, all to be gilt-edged with high potential of good returns, will be purchased by a "small group of wealthy investors."

Each household of the lower-income bracket will be entitled to purchase one million won worth of stocks or less in accordance with the DJP idea.

How to set the criteria for the purchasers will be decided on by an ad hoc government committee to be set up within this year, according to No.

The purchasers can borrow money from a fund and pay it back in installments.

The stocks will not, however, be transferrable in principle. The state will take steps to stabilize the prices of the stocks and repurchase them if the shareholders want.

The presidential nominee said, "We intend to expand the scope of the middle class through the measure which will enable people in various walks of life to enjoy economic prosperity."

"The measure is hoped to offer an epochal momentum to accomplish equal distribution of income as well as balanced growth," he noted.

Only a limited number of stocks will be sold to the higher-income people who have opened bank accounts to apply for the new stocks.

The aggregate capital stock of the seven corporations amounts to roughly 12 trillion won (approximately \$15 billion).

The seven are "representative" state-run businesses with solid financial status and high profits, monopolizing their specialized business sectors.

No stressed the next government should prove that "suitable distribution" is an inevitable complementary factor for further growth just as the present one showed that stability has been a driving force of growth.

RDP Woos Minor, Independent Party Members
SK040119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party is exerting all-out efforts to muster senior members of the minor opposition parties and independents. Party sources said there are "fairly good results."

The RDP is focusing its efforts at recruiting notable figures from Cholla provinces, the heartland of Kim Tae-chung, and neutral Chungchong provinces to make up for the departure of the followers of Kim Tae-chung.

Following the appointment of Rep. Pak Chong-yul, a long-time protege of Kim Tae-chung, as the secretary general of the party Monday, the RDP accepted the entry of Reps. Pak Hae-chung and Pak Han-sang yesterday.

Rep. Pak Hae-chung served as the secretary general of the minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party led by Rep Yi Min-u. He was elected five times.

The other Pak, six-term lawmaker from a Seoul district, once led a party reform movement in opposition to the leadership of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung who led the NKDP and later broke away from it to found the RDP.

Meeting the two lawmakers, RDP president Kim Yong-sam said, "I really welcome your entry at this time when all democratic forces should join in realizing the democracy."

The RDP president recalled that he had expressed his willingness to accept "all democratic forces who want to put an end to a military rule, whatever they have done in the past and wherever they are now."

The RDP president is reportedly known to have personally persuaded the two lawmakers into joining the party.

RDP president Kim's positive efforts to rally senior members of minor opposition parties were designed to secure a position of superiority over the Peace-Democracy Party led by Kim Tae-chung.

To set a stepping stone for an inroad into Cholla provinces, the RDP also succeeded in recruiting two former lawmakers from the Cholla provinces—Yim Chae-chong and Yang Hae-chun.

Yim was elected to the previous 11th-term Assembly from Kwangju, and Yang from Namwon, Chollapuk-do.

The two former lawmakers are expected to lead the provincial branches of Kim Yong-sam's supporting organizations in their home provinces.

Yang will head the Chollapuk-do branch of the Research Institute for Korean Affairs, which will hang its sign-board at its office in Chonju city today.

The Chonju branch of the Democratic Alpine Club, another supporters group for Kim, will also be launched on the same day.

Similar branches of Kim's support groups will also be inaugurated in Kwangju today.

Among other NKDP lawmakers who are expected to join the RDP soon are Reps. Yi Kun-il, Han Sok-pong and So Chong-yol, and other independents including Reps. Hwang Pyong-u and Sin Pyong-yol.

Reps. Yi and Han had joined in an RDP rally in the port city of Inchon last weekend.

When the five join the RDP, the number of Assembly seats of the RDP will increase to 53.

The Peace-Democracy Party led by Kim Tae-chung holds some 28 seats in the incumbent Assembly.

A senior aide to Kim Yong-sam foresaw that as the time passes on, the Assembly seats of the RDP will reach as many as 60.

The senior aide said that, from now on, the RDP will concentrate its efforts to shed its image as the "Kyongsang Province party."

As part of such efforts, RDP president Kim, Monday filled the Executive Council, the top decision making body, with senior members from Chungchong and Kyonggi provinces rather than the Kyongsang area.

The RDP is also carefully sounding out the possibility of inviting NKDP president Yi Min-u, a former ally of Kim Yong-sam, into the RDP.

According to Rep. Pak Hae-chung who has acted as an intermediary between the RDP president and NKDP president, Rep. Yi Min-u has also shown a positive response to joining the RDP.

The minor opposition party leader is from Chungchong-puk-do.

RDP Urges Freedom To Act for Labor

SK040129 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
4 Nov 87 p 1

The Opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday urged the government authorities to stop arresting workers engaged in forming labor unions and to release those arrested in connection with their labor activities.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong issued a statement calling for the administration to ensure the sincere fulfillment by companies of the agreements reached between workers and their employers after a meeting of the party's Executive Council.

The RDP has formed a special labor committee led by vice party president Kim Tong-yong and fact-finding missions are to be dispatched to prisons in the industrial cities of Inchon, Masan and Ulsan where laborers are reported confined.

In the statement, RDP spokesman Kim demanded that those workers fired for organizing labor unions be allowed to return to their original positions.

The RDP spokesman also demanded that the police authorities tear up a "black list" of workers who have been under surveillance for their labor activities.

PDP Inauguration, Nomination Scheduled

SK040059 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
4 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The Peace and Democracy Party [PDP] of Kim Tae-chung will be inaugurated Nov. 12 in an annex of the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center.

At the inaugural convention, Kim will be officially nominated its presidential candidate for the December election.

The PDP plans to organize 63 district chapters by Nov. 10. The Political Party Law requires a party to have chapters in at least 23 of the nation's 92 districts before it can become an officially recognized political party.

Chong Tae-chol, a former opposition lawmaker, was named spokesman for the party yesterday.

Kim Tae-chung is scheduled to attend a meeting of Protestant priests at a Seoul hotel this morning.

He will also hold a public rally in Uijongbu, north of Seoul, tomorrow.

The RDP led by rival Kim Yong-sam who declared his presidential candidacy Oct. 10., will hold its nominating convention next Monday.

Internal Dissent Mars NDRP Headquarters
SK040601 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
4 Nov 87 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: New Democratic Republican Party Discord"]

[Text] The discord boiling in the newly launched New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] erupted yesterday in an odd form when security men of party president Kim Chong-pil demanded "proper treatment" for their "unrecognized sacrifice."

The 80 members of the Chongmuhoe, a security corps for Kim, stormed into the party headquarters around 2 p.m. and violently demonstrated for about 20 minutes.

The tall, strong-limbed security men seized the office of the secretary general and the conference room. They vented their anger at party officials by lashing out at them with abusive language.

They dragged secretary-general Chang Yong-sun out of his room and bullied deputy secretaries-general Kim Han-son and Kim Yong-ho into apologizing to them for their neglect.

Daily Interviews Kim Tae-chung on Candidacy
SK031224 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
29 Oct 87 p 3

[Interview with Kim Tae-chung at his office by CHOSON ILBO reporter Yi Hyok-chu on 28 October]

[Text] "I have made up my mind to fulfill conscientiously my mission according to the wishes of heaven and the people," said Mr Kim Tae-chung upon returning to his office at the Association of Constitutionalism and Civil Rights after officially declaring in Yosong Paegin Hall in Yoido on the morning of 28 October that he will run for president.

[Yi Hyok-chu] You have said on many occasions that your presidential candidacy is inevitable. How do you feel now after officially declaring your candidacy?

[Kim Tae-chung] I have had some difficulty. I have escaped death many times and have suffered much in prison. I have been extremely distressed by the appearance of having overcome all these difficulties and continued to struggle only in order to become president. However, because of the strong urging of many citizens around me and because of the support of dissident

figures for my candidacy, I have decided to put myself before the people with a sense of devotion and of mission, which have been expressed in my five-point pledge.

I will try not to do anything that could help antidemocratic forces. I believe that during the course of the election campaign a single presidential candidacy—something which has not been achieved between President Kim Yong-sam and myself—will be decided through the power of the people and public opinion. If it becomes possible for Mr No Tae-u to win, a single candidacy will also be realized. Our people have the tendency of concentrating votes. Therefore, I believe that a weak president, winning only 30-40% support, is not conceivable.

[Yi] It is now certain that there will be four presidential candidates. Are you still confident?

[Kim] I am convinced that I will win. Our people, who have not surrendered themselves to the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u system even before guns and bayonets, will not support Mr No in voting. Maybe they would if Mr No repented by fulfilling his eight-point pledge of the 29 June declaration and by not scheming to corrupt elections. According to credible information, the DJP is planning to corrupt the elections by mobilizing one trillion won. The people will not forgive this.

[Yi] To what aspect of your candidacy do you think the people will respond most positively?

[Kim] My five-point pledge alone, which I have just announced today, will help our people realize that I am different in my policies. In addition, as time passes, the people will realize that to achieve true stability they need a persuasive person who can talk and cooperate with antidictatorial democratic forces. Above all, only the person who can settle the Kwangju issue can achieve stability. The people have heard only evil propaganda. However, when they come to realize the truth, they will know that there is no one but myself who can achieve stability.

[Yi] Do you think there are differences between your line and basis of support and President Kim's line and basis of support?

[Kim] As you see in my five-point pledge, there is a qualitative difference in terms of policy. I cannot pinpoint the basis of support for President Kim. However, for my part, in terms of income level I can count on low-income earners, in terms of age I can count on the young, and, geographically, on Seoul and Kyonggi Province in addition to my home province. About 40.5% of the voters live in these areas. Thus, the result of the coming elections will be decided in these areas.

[Yi] Do you say that there is no difference in policy?

[Kim] There is a difference in attitude toward the Army. Above all, I have long been interested in and studied the people's right to exist and the question of unification. In this regard, there is a remarkable difference between myself and President Kim.

[Yi] If progressive dissident figures and students are the basis of support for you, at what point do you think you and your new party should stand between conservatism and reformism to accommodate their demands?

[Kim] I am a moderate reformer. I am not a socialist. In supporting the free market economic system, I am a conservative. At the same time, in seeking to defend the rights and interests of low-income earners, I am a reformist. Thus, if these two elements are put together, I am, it can be said, a moderate reformer. You speak about accommodating the demands of dissident forces. With regard to this, members of dissident groups are extremely satisfied with the 5-point pledge I have announced today. Their opinion has been considerably reflected in it and those who were present at my press conference today fully accepted it. I will cooperate with dissident figures, students, and workers. However, in cooperating with them, I will maintain my basic stand. Therefore, I believe there will be no big problem.

[Yi] The statement released at today's press conference said that opposition to the theory of a veto group was the reason for the founding of your new party.

[Kim] (Mr Kim Tae-chung avoided answering. Assemblyman Yi Chung-chae gave a brief explanation on the plan to found a new party.)

[Yi] In your statement, you said that you are supported by all dissident forces. However, the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, a coalition of dissident forces, has postponed supporting any particular person.

[Kim] Forty-six important dissident figures support me, and their representatives were present at my news conference today. In addition, the United Mass Movement for Democracy and National Unification, which encompasses almost all dissident forces, has supported me, though it had to decide by vote due to some opposition. Only one or two persons opposed it.

[Yi] In your pledge, you said that you will guarantee minimum wages for workers. At present, what do you think is a reasonable level for wages?

[Kim] At present, I cannot say how much it should be. I believe that there should be a compromise in the method of guaranteeing minimum wages for workers and considering the capabilities of enterprises, while not disturbing economic development. The situation of large and small enterprises is not the same and technical matters are involved. Therefore, for the moment, I am only speaking about the principle. After taking power, I will have the agencies concerned decide on the details.

[Yi] During talks with a foreign figure, you reportedly said that 300,000 won is a reasonable level.

[Kim] I didn't say that. I think that is a distortion. I have a reasonable level in mind, but it is not yet time to disclose the details.

Kim Chong-pil Answers Press Questions

*SK040337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
4 Nov 87 pp 2, 3*

[“Excerpts” from Kim Chong-pil question and answer session with the Kwanhun Club, a senior journalist fraternity, at the Korean Press Center on 3 November]

[Text] Q: You said you tried to consolidate the foundation for democracy. By these remarks, do you mean to say dictatorship was needed?

A: We did what we had to do. It will take time to evaluate what we did. Ten years or 20 years is not a long time for a person with a strong political purpose.

If one is capable of making contributions to national development, he should be permitted to do so.

Q: Are you referring to one man's protracted rule?

A: No, I am not talking about an individual. But a person can be permitted by the people to govern them for a long period.

In that case, he should be evaluated by how much popular support he has received and what he has done.

Q: What do you think are your chances of winning the presidential election? Are you running for president for revenge?

A: I don't think there is any candidate running for president for revenge.

Those who say they are 100 percent sure of their success are looking down on the people. I hope voters from various sectors will support me.

Q: Is there any chance you will bow out of the presidential race?

A: In the process of consolidating the foundation of political modernization during the 18 years of our rule until 1980, it is true we gave the people some difficulties.

In 1980, we awaited the judgment of the people, preparing ourselves for serving the people again once we were given a mandate to do so.

But we were interrupted by the May 17 incident. I don't agree with the argument that the current democratic process in the nation is a contention between those who have fought for democracy and those forces who were behind the May 17 incident.

I think the current situation is a repetition of what was happening in 1980.

Q: You referred to the people's judgment quite often. How many votes do you need to assure yourself that the people approved of what you did?

A: It is not related to the number of votes we will get. I hope I will be elected president in a landslide victory.

Q: Do you mean to say you have received the judgment just because you are running for president?

A: No, I am running to be judged.

Q: Despite your contributions, you were responsible for gaps in development among regions, concentration of wealth and inflation. What do you think of this criticism?

A: We prepared an economic base for political development. We admit there are a lot of problems.

We chose economic modernization before political modernization.

Now we are in a transition period in which political modernization needs to be achieved. From now on, economic modernization must be led by political modernization.

Q: What lessons did you learn from your being reduced from the head of a ruling party to that of a minor party?

A: There have been rises and falls with many political parties. For a political party to survive, it has to maintain a tradition, ideals and consistency.

The Democratic Republican Party is reduced to a minor party, but we will remain as a party serving the nation.

When we were a ruling party, we helped the opposition party buy its building. But we encountered many difficulties in buying a building to use as our headquarters.

Q: You said in an interview in November last year that you would not run for president. What made you reverse your decision?

A: At that time, I did not want to run. But I changed my mind.

Q: What about the criticism that you were active on sunny days and inactive on rainy days?

A: We were not active during the past seven years, I admit. But the DRP members were forced to be.

Shouting on the streets will not solve all problems. After the 18 years of our rule, our juniors came out (of the barracks). We were not supposed to criticize them on the streets. We hoped they would do well, but they didn't.

Q: You said it is all right for young men to espouse leftist ideologies if they are to hold rightist views when they grow old. If so, why didn't the RDP [as published] give young men enough time to grow old?

A: We made a mistake. We overemphasized social stability when we were consolidating the industrial base for an economic takeoff.

Q: What are your views of the military and its rule?

A: People call our uprising a May 16 revolution, but they do not call the May 17 incident a revolution.

The death of President Pak Chong-hui ended an era. The military should not have been permitted to intervene in politics again.

When figures are compared, May 16 and May 17 look similar. In fact, they are totally different in their contents.

Politicians should try their best not to give the military any reason to step in.

Q: What do you think of election pledges for farmers and workers put forth by other presidential contenders?

A: I know that it is not easy to implement election pledges. This is based on my experience in playing a role in governing the nation.

If elected, I will give top priority to increasing the number of middle-class people.

It is impossible to replace farmers' debts with government loans. Farmers' income should be increased so that they can repay their debts.

Q: You once worked as a school teacher. If elected, how will you resolve controversial issues regarding education such as the college entrance examination system?

A: There has been excessive intervention in education by the government. College autonomy should be guaranteed. If elected, I will carry out an educational reform.

Q: You seem to prefer TV debates over mass rallies as part of your election campaign.

A: Mass rallies are a waste of time and manpower. In the 1971 presidential election, an opposition candidate tried to demonstrate his popular support through those rallies. It is stupid.

If candidates use TV, voters can listen to the candidates at their home more comfortably and quietly. I oppose massive rallies.

Q: What do you think of other presidential contenders, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and No Tae-u?

A: It is against etiquette to speak of other contenders. The two Kims have had a strong will for a long time. As a politician, I respect them.

I know little about No.

All of them are endeavoring to win the December presidential election. I always feel a lack of ability. I will do my best.

Q: You seem to have a conservative view of women. Do you think that only a man could be president?

A: I expect women to conduct more activities to help develop the country. I hope that women will make great contributions to the nation's development.

Q: Some people say that regional antipathy was created during the DRP's rule. What do you think?

A: There are various reasons for the creation of regional sentiments. It is not easy to end them. They could be eliminated gradually. It depends on whether or not the income gap will be reduced.

Politicians are required to refrain from doing acts that could fan or incite regional antipathy.

Q: During the DRP's rule, opposition parties had difficulties in raising funds for election campaigns. Do you have the same difficulties?

A: I expected that. But I did not expect that we would have severe difficulties. At present, we face a very difficult situation.

Q: Soon after the May 16 coup d'etat, you said democracy could be implemented when the per capita income reaches \$500.

A: It is true that I said so. It was based on advice from a noted economist. Democracy can take root only when a stable economic foundation is laid.

Q: If you fail to win the December election, will you run in the National Assembly elections?

A: I have never thought about that.

Seoul Television Coverage

SK040940 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Report on panel discussion with Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], by CHUNGANG ILBO editorial writer Kim Kyong-chol, Deputy Chief of the Korean Broadcasting System News Center Pak Song-pom, CHOSON ILBO editorial writer Kim Tae-chung, and KYONGHYANG SINMUN deputy director and editor Chang Myong-su, under the sponsorship of the Kwanhun Club, with introduction by unidentified announcer; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, NDRP president, participated in a panel discussion under the sponsorship of the Kwanhun Club this evening and expressed his views on founding the new party and running in the presidential election. Here is an excerpt of the questions and answers.

[Begin recording] [Kim Kyong-chol] What do you think are your chances of winning in the presidential election?

[Kim Chong-pil] I am running in the election out of my persistent determination that I must do so. I said that I will run in the election even though I may get only my wife's vote. This was just a joke. I do not believe it necessary to explain my statement.

[Kim Kyong-chol] What do you think are your chances of winning the election?

[Kim Chong-pil] Suppose one says that he is sure of getting a certain numbers of votes from certain classes. This is a statement that looks down upon the people. I only hope to receive the people's judgment after making my utmost efforts.

[Pak Song-pom] You, President Kim, have stated that you are running in the election to receive judgment for what you did in the past. Do you plan to campaign to the end or drop out of the race in the middle of the campaign, depending on how the race develops?

[Kim Chong-pil] We exerted our utmost efforts to consolidate the foundation of political modernization during the 18 years of our rule until 1980. It is true that during this process, irrespective of whether we intended to or not, we caused the people much difficulty. Therefore, to the end, and sincerely so, we will await the people's judgment.

[Kim Tae-chung] You, President Kim, have referred to judgment on many occasions. What is the standard for such judgment? Say a million votes; your victory in the election; anything?

[Kim Chong-pil] We believe that getting votes from the people is in itself a means of receiving judgment. Therefore, we believe that it is unrelated to the number of

votes we get. As a matter of fact, if I am elected president by a landslide, nothing would be better. However, we believe that getting votes from the people means that we receive judgment for what we did for those 18 years.

[Chang Myong-su] You are the first person who has been reduced from the head of a powerful ruling party to that of a minority party. What lessons did you learn from the two conflicting experiences?

[Kim Chong-pil] Even though we are reduced to a minority party because things have changed, we were ready to be a minority party and cannot but be one. The First Article of the ROK Constitution states that the ROK is a democratic republic. We pledge that as long as the ROK exists, the NDRP will be eternal despite all difficulties. There will be ups and downs for the party. However, while overcoming all difficulties, we will remain a party that serves the fatherland.

[Pak Song-pom] I remember that you said in an interview with *Wolgan Choson* last November that you will not compete with the two Kims or any others for the presidency. Why did you decide to run?

[Kim Chong-pil] At that time, I did not want to run. However, I changed my mind and decided to run. [end recording]

Correction to Agency Announces Arrest of Spy

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Security Agency Announces Arrest of DPRK Spy," published in the 2 November South Korea section of the East Asia *Daily Report*, page 18:

Column one, paragraph two, first sentence: ...won over by a North Korean operative named Kim Song-su in 1980 and made three trips to North Korea from October 1983. He was sent... (providing dropped line)

Cambodia

Communication, Transport Cooperation With USSR

*BK040733 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Statement by Tram Iev-Toek, deputy minister of communications, transport, and posts, to station correspondent on results of cooperation with the Soviet Union; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] In the first half of 1987 the cooperation went well. Each side—the Soviet Union, as well as Cambodia—made efforts to implement the agreements that had been reached.

First, at Kompong Som port, Soviet experts promoted emulation in loading and unloading goods through an agreement between Kompong Som port and Soviet mariners in the Black Sea-Far East. As a result of the emulation, Kompong Som port won by loading and unloading goods worth 10,000 rubles and paid only 6,000 rubles in fines. The Soviet Union sent technical groups to assess and carry out a preliminary survey for a study on wave barriers, oil terminal, and workshop buildings.

Soviet experts from the land road company gave advice on the maintenance of mechanical equipment imported through successive agreements. The Soviet Union sent envoys to Cambodia to review the situation and proposals for the supply of mechanical equipment and material for repairing bridges and tracks of the Cambodian rail transport company.

The erection of the Intersputnik satellite station has been completed and it was put to use in the first half of 1987; 90% of the administration building has been completed.

The profile study on the progress of a nationwide telecommunications network was completed. The ministry has reviewed and signed agreements for importing material and equipment for Phnom Penh and Kompong Som ports, and for implementing the study of wave barriers, oil terminal, and workshops at Kompong Som port.

Press Communique Explains Sihanouk's Stand

*BK040744 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[“Press Communique” issued by the Office of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk’s Personal Representative for Cambodia and Asia to Thai and foreign journalists in Bangkok; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. If Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has graciously agreed to meet Mr Hun Sen it is because, first of all, the situation inside Cambodia and current international

trends favor a reasonable and practical approach to the Cambodian problem; namely, talks in search of a compromise with honor for all parties involved in this problem.

Second, in his capacity as an outstanding patriot, the samdech has the right and duty to bring the quickest end to the shameful suffering and misery of the Cambodian people and nation.

2. It is Mr Hun Sen and Vietnam who have approached several friendly countries for a meeting to be held between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen, and not the other way around.

3. As for the preconditions set by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for such a meeting, they remain unchanged, namely:

First, Mr Hun Sen must send a written message signed by him, or a telegram, requesting an audience with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Second, Mr Hun Sen must agree to making public in their fullest form the minutes of the talks on the following day.

4. As far as Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is concerned, national reconciliation is possible only within the framework of a completely independent Cambodia, meaning a Cambodia that is free from the presence of any foreign troops and that is neutral and noncommunist.

5. There is no question of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk accepting a post or a function, however high, in the framework of the illegal PRK Government.

Once Cambodia is definitively freed from any foreign occupation, only the Cambodian people will have the sovereign right to choose their future leaders.

Appeal Issued to Vietnamese Soldiers

*BK040419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Undated “Appeal to Vietnamese Soldier Aggressors in Cambodia”]

[Text] Vietnamese soldiers sent by the Hanoi clique to fight a war of aggression in Cambodia: This year the UN General Assembly once again adopted, with an overwhelming majority, a resolution demanding that the Hanoi clique pull out all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves. This year the resolution was passed with a larger number of votes, 117 against 21.

This is a powerful decision not often encountered in the UN General Assembly’s history. This resolution clearly shows that the international community and all mankind

firmly and increasingly oppose the Hanoi clique's brutal and barbarous act of aggression in Cambodia and that they absolutely cannot accept this brutal and barbarous act of aggression.

However, the Hanoi clique refuses to abide by this resolution. It will continue to order all of you to fight this unjust war of aggression, which has been strongly condemned by the world and by all of mankind. The clique will continue to send more Vietnamese youths to die in this unjust war causing great suffering and destruction to the Cambodian nation and people and the Vietnamese nation and people in an attempt to achieve its insane ambition—that is, to be the father of Indochina and rule over Southeast Asia. Can the Hanoi Vietnamese achieve their dark ambition? No they cannot and will never be able to do so.

From year to year, voices condemning Vietnam and pressuring it to pull its forces out of Cambodia keep rising. The situation of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is heading further down and the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors is making steady progress. From year to year, the situation in Vietnam is deteriorating—economically, socially, politically, and in other fields. This steady comprehensive decline clearly shows that Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia will certainly be a failure, no matter how stubborn the Vietnamese are.

Therefore, Vietnamese soldiers sent by the Hanoi Vietnamese clique to fight in Cambodia, please cooperate with the Cambodian people and the 117 countries and contribute to quickly ending the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's unjust war of aggression and great destruction in Cambodia by:

1. Uniting and demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese clique abide by and implement the UN General Assembly resolution on the Cambodian problem, accept the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal, and withdraw Vietnamese forces from Cambodia in an orderly and honorable manner to pool forces to build the Vietnamese country and nation and improve the life of the Vietnamese people who have suffered through half a century of war.
2. Laying down weapons and fleeing to Vietnam to be reunited with your families, wives, children, and parents.
3. Uniting in mutinies to kill cruel officers who order you to fight and die on their behalf.

These are effective measures to end the war of aggression and great destruction in Cambodia and to quickly end all kinds of great suffering and destruction of the Vietnamese nation and people. If the Hanoi Vietnamese clique is allowed to continue the war of aggression in Cambodia, the great suffering and destruction of the Vietnamese nation and people will be even greater and all of you will

die for nothing in the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's unjust war in Cambodia. You will certainly die without seeing your wives, children, and parents.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK government once again solemnly declare that when the SRV ends the war of aggression in Cambodia by pulling all its forces out of Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves in accordance with UN resolutions and the CGDK's peace proposal, the Cambodian people and the CGDK will not ask for compensation or bear grudges against the Vietnamese nation and people. We will be happy to sign a mutual nonaggression treaty, coexist peacefully, and establish economic and trade ties forever.

Round Up of October Battlefield Results

*BK040315 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
3 Nov 87*

[“Roundup of Results of Activities Against the Vietnamese Enemy and Activities To Repeatedly Attack and Dismantle Vietnamese Administrative Authorities in October on Battlefields Throughout the Country”]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: We killed 45 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 43 others for a total of 88 casualties. We attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 21 villages.

2. Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 47 killed and 31 wounded; total: 78 casualties. Administrative network in a village dismantled.

3. Samlot battlefield: 48 killed and 25 wounded; total: 73 casualties. Administrative networks in three villages dismantled.

4. Pailin battlefield: 26 killed and 43 wounded; total: 69 casualties. Administrative networks in three villages and a commune dismantled.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 152 killed and 174 wounded; total: 326 casualties. Administrative networks in 10 villages dismantled.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 117 killed and 154 wounded; total: 271 casualties. Administrative networks in 22 villages dismantled.

7. Battlefield around Battambang town: 144 killed and 163 wounded; total: 307 casualties. Administrative networks in 61 villages and 3 communes dismantled.

8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 139 killed and 130 wounded; total: 269 casualties. Administrative networks in 47 villages and a commune dismantled.

9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 33 killed and 38 wounded; total: 71 casualties. Administrative networks in eight villages and a commune dismantled.

10. Kompong Thom battlefield: 26 killed and 41 wounded; total: 67 casualties. Administrative networks in 28 villages and a commune dismantled.

11. Kompong Cham battlefield: 5 killed and 8 wounded; total: 13 casualties. Administrative networks in 16 villages and a commune dismantled.

12. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 11 killed and 14 wounded; total: 25 casualties. Administrative networks in 35 villages and 2 communes dismantled.

13. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 60 killed and 74 wounded; total: 134 casualties. Administrative networks in 48 villages and a commune dismantled.

14. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 68 killed and 61 wounded; total: 129 casualties. Administrative networks in 68 villages and a commune dismantled.

15. North Phnom Penh battlefield: 12 killed and 9 wounded; total: 21 casualties. Administrative networks in 30 villages dismantled.

16. Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 56 killed and 51 wounded; total: 107 casualties. Administrative networks in 29 villages and a commune dismantled.

17. Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 54 killed and 59 wounded; total: 113 casualties. Administrative networks in 51 villages and a commune dismantled.

18. Southwest battlefield: 100 killed and 125 wounded; total: 225 casualties. Administrative networks in 136 villages and 11 communes dismantled.

In sum, we killed 1,143 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 1,243 others for a total of 2,386 casualties, and attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 617 villages and 25 communes.

BRIEFS

Agreement With CSSR

Phnom Penh, 31 Oct (SPK)—A cooperation agreement between Cambodia's bi-weekly *Pracheachon* and the central organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, *Rude Pravo*, was recently concluded in Prague. The signatories were Som Kimsuor, member of the KPRP Central Committee and editor in chief of *Pracheachon*; and Zdenek Horeni, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and editor in chief *Rude Pravo*. Som Kimsuor was at the head of a delegation from the central organ of the KPRP, *Pracheachon*, on a visit to Czechoslovakia. [Text] /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 31 Oct 87 BK/

Trade Cooperation Protocol

Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK)—A protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Cambodia for 1988 was signed in Prague on 29 October, CTK reports. CSSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Josef Pancir and Cambodia's Deputy Home and Foreign Trade Minister Phan Saret signed the document. By virtue of the protocol, trade exchanges between the two countries for the coming year will increase by 19% compared with the current year. Czechoslovakia will export tractors, diesel engines, pharmaceutical products, and so on to Cambodia in exchange for rubber, beans, and timber. [Text] /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 2 Nov 87 BK/

Phnom Penh Army Recruits

The Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee organized a ceremony at the National Stadium in Phnom Penh to send off the second batch of youths who volunteered to join the Army in 1987. Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City's provisional party committee, hailed the Phnom Penh people and all the volunteer youths for their patriotism and sacrifice for the cause of the Cambodian revolution. He also exhorted all volunteers to abide by the discipline of the training school, study the party-state policies and all the combat tactics, and train themselves well so that they are worthy of being the genuine soldiers of the people. [Summary] /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430

Military Action in Battambang

Since the beginning of this year, combatants, militiamen, and our revolutionary state authorities killed 406 enemy soldiers on the spot; wounded 427 others; took 79 prisoners; and seized 300 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. Twenty-seven enemy soldiers surrendered on the battlefields. The armed forces, militiamen, and local people also persuaded 775 relatives who were misled by enemy propaganda to return to society and their families. The returnees brought along 433 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. [Summary] /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Nov 87 BK/

Returnees in Kompong Chhnang

In the first half of 1987, Kompong Chhnang Province received 54 misled persons who deserted the enemy's ranks. The returnees brought along some weapons and a quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Nov 87 BK/

Laos

Ceremony Held for Soviet Experts

BK040715 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] An appreciation ceremony for Soviet experts who have carried out their proletarian international obligations in the LPDR was organized in Vientiane yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. During this elegant ceremony, Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the party Central Committee propaganda and training board, on behalf of the LPDR party and government, delivered a speech expressing solidarity and love and extending best wishes to the colleague Soviet ambassador and experts who have been carrying out their sacred proletarian international tasks in Laos.

In his speech, Comrade Somlat Chanthamat said: The Great October Revolution serves as a bright example for the socialist revolution. It has ushered in a new era—the era of a transition from capitalism to socialism. It has realized the socialist theory. Following the path of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Lao people, under the LPRP's leadership, have carried out the fierce revolutionary struggle and have accomplished the national-democratic revolution, leading the nation to advance socialism and bypassing the period of capitalist development through the systematic implementation of the two strategic tasks—the defense of the country and the transformation and construction of socialism.

He noted: Throughout the said period, in carrying out their revolution, the Lao people have always enjoyed the support and assistance of the Soviet party, government, and people. Presently, Soviet cooperation and assistance have even been increased with new, higher efficiency. Laos has implemented as many as 50 projects with Soviet cooperation, including projects on the setting up of material, technical, cultural, and social establishments; projects on the building of specialized cadres; and projects in many other fields. The Soviet colleague experts have maintained a high international spirit. They have exerted their efforts, energies, intelligence, and abilities in working to contribute to the cause of national defense and socialist construction in our country, thereby scoring great and effective achievements.

Comrade Somlat Chanthamat also wished the party, state, and heroic people of the Soviet Union new, even greater achievements in promoting and expanding the traditions of the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Afterward, Comrade Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, delivered a speech. He expressed profound thanks to Laos for the support and all of the conveniences given

to the Soviet experts in performing their tasks in Laos. He stressed: The Soviet Union will strive to do everything possible to have the all-around cooperation between the two countries—Laos and the Soviet Union—be developed daily in high efficiency.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Outgoing Thai Envoy

BK040432 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, yesterday afternoon received a courtesy call from Chaiya Chindawong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, who bade farewell prior to his departure for home after completing almost 2 years of his term of service in the LPDR.

On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut expressed thanks to Chaiya Chindawong for the contribution he made during his tenure here to the efforts in promoting and building the friendship relations of neighborliness between Laos and Thailand as the peaceful coexistence, respect of each other's sovereignty, and nonuse of force against each other are the earnest aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples.

Phoun Sipaseut also wished Chaiya Chindawong a good trip home.

Philippines

Aquino Asks Chinese Newsmen To Report Truth

BK040703 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0500 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] President Aquino asked a Chinese Language Press Institute delegation to tell the truth about conditions in the Philippines. During a courtesy call by the delegation, the president told the delegation that despite reports from all over the world that the Philippines is in turmoil and is a dangerous place, the Chinese pressmen could see that this was not so. According to her, the only problems are forces which seek to overthrow the democratic government.

The president thanked the Chinese Language Press Institute for choosing Manila as the venue for its 2-day 20th annual assembly being held at the Manila Hotel. Taking part in the assembly are publishers and editors of Chinese-language newspapers all over the world, including the United States, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Borneo and Hong Kong.

Police Step Up Antiterrorist Operations

BK040333 Manila PNA in English 0255 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov.4 (PNA-OANA)—Crack elements from the Manila police have stepped up their search and destroy operations in all suspected hideouts of urban terrorists operating here.

The renewed operations followed reports that urban terrorists from both the extreme left and extreme right are massing in the city to destabilize the government, Manila police chief, Gen. Alfredo Lim, said. In a press conference Tuesday [3 November], Lim appealed to the public to help the government and military in the campaign against terrorism by reporting the presence of suspicious characters or lawless elements in the areas.

The campaign against urban terrorists, Lim said, was based on President Aquino's order to "hit hard" on terrorists.

The anti-terrorist drive also came after a certain Concordio Orion, alias Commander Carding, one of the 39 people arrested during a saturation drive in a state-run university early Sunday morning, was confirmed to be a member of the dreaded "Sparrow" communist hit squad.

Meanwhile, a bomb consisting of 100 dynamite sticks, with blasting caps and timing device was found Tuesday morning, in a green travelling bag near the doorsteps of the Philippine International Convention Center, the site of the ASEAN summit in December.

Government officials, however, immediately sought to allay fears that the discovery could lead to the cancellation of the summit scheduled Dec.

11 Suspects Arrested in Clark Killings *HK041005 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Text] Angeles, Philippines, Nov 4 (AFP)—Eleven suspected communist rebels were arrested Wednesday in connection with last week's murders of three Americans, including two U.S. servicemen, outside a U.S. air base here, police said.

Lieutenant Colonel Amado Espino, police commander of this city north of Manila, told a news conference that six of those arrested had admitted they were members of the communist New People's Army (NPA), one of the suspects in the killings of the Americans.

He said that while police had yet to pinpoint the groups responsible for the attacks, "we however believe that the ultra right and the ultra left angles constitute the big lead in the solution of the incident."

Police seized four .38 caliber revolvers and two fragmentation grenades from the suspects who were arrested during raids here and in three neighboring towns on the fringes of Clark Air Base, Lt. Col. Espino said.

He said investigators had extended their operations to Manila to determine if last week's killings of policemen there were related to the Clark shootings.

He said police were still holding four other suspected communist rebels detained in connection with the killings last week.

Earlier Wednesday, security forces in Manila detained 19 suspected communist rebels after forcing hundreds of slum dwellers to line up for identification as part of the controversial anti-rebel drive, police said.

Some of the suspects, who were brought to a military camp for interrogation, were identified by informants wearing black ski masks, eye-witnesses said.

Police and paramilitary troops mounted the massive sweep in the capital at dawn Wednesday following the wave of NPA attacks which left nine policemen dead in Manila last week.

Hundreds of men were forced out from their shanties and the 19 were taken to a nearby military camp after they were identified as NPA insurgents in the lineup, eye-witnesses said.

The operation came one day after all but one of 39 men detained after a similar weekend sweep in another district were freed for lack of evidence.

One of them remained in detention on suspicion of being an NPA guerrilla who fled his native Leyte Province in the central islands.

Government television meanwhile quoted police as saying that the "saturation drive," which human rights groups have denounced as a martial-law tactic, would continue following a go-ahead signal from President Corazon Aquino.

4 Held in Connection With PICC Bomb Attempt *HK040649 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Text] An attempt to explode a bomb at the Philippine International Convention Center [PICC] on Roxas Boulevard in Manila was aborted and four men suspected of having planted the bomb were arrested for questioning in connection with the discovery of 83 sticks of dynamite and a timing device at the venue. Investigators are still investigating whether or not the attempt was part of a plan to sabotage the forthcoming ASEAN summit. The PICC will be the site of this summit.

Meanwhile, a top military official said that communist rebels out to sabotage the ASEAN summit may have a hand in the attempt to blow up the PICC.

Benigno Rules Out Summit Cancellation
*HK041038 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 4 (AFP)—The Philippine Government Wednesday flatly ruled out cancelling the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit here in December following the discovery of a powerful bomb at the scheduled venue.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, asked if Tuesday's incident at the Philippine International Convention Center could lead to a summit cancellation, told reporters: "Absolutely not."

Some ASEAN members have expressed concern about Manila's capability to host the summit, given the unstable political situation here.

Security forces meanwhile detained 30 people in raids against suspected communist guerrilla lairs in suburban Manila and in the northern city of Angeles, while 10 people were killed across the country in incidents related to the insurgency, the authorities said.

The press secretary said here Wednesday none of the other ASEAN members—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand—have asked for any change in the meeting plans.

Observers said if the Aquino government was unable to host the meeting it would be interpreted as a reflection on its hold on power.

"Security is in a position to assure the stability and safety of the conference," Mr Benigno said. "The government vouches for the security of all the participants in the summit meeting."

He said four suspects have been arrested in connection with the bomb at the ASEAN summit venue.

The raids, which resulted in the capture of 19 people in Manila and another 11 in Angeles, 75 kilometers (45 miles) north of here and nearby towns, followed a recent wave of police murders in Manila and the murder last week of four people, including two U.S. servicemen at Clark Air Base near Angeles. [passage omitted]

Comelec Lists 'Hot Spots' in Local Polls
*HK030915 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0600 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has announced that the coming 18 January local elections will be hotly contested, and that it has already listed some of the provinces and municipal cities considered hot spots. Here is Tony Valencia for the details.

[Begin recording] The places mentioned include Makati and the provinces of Cavite, Cebu, Cagayan, Pampanga, Lanao del Sur, and Sulu. For this reason, Comelec chairman Ramon Felipe ordered the commission's operative department to prepare resolutions for the implementation of extraordinary measures. According to Felipe, the commission is presently studying some fall-back measures to prepare itself for any eventuality in the coming local polls. Felipe said that as the election approaches, more places may be listed as hot spots.

Felipe also said the Comelec will not hesitate to call in the Armed Forces of the Philippines to ensure clean and orderly local elections. Chairman Felipe and other commissioners met with high officials of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to study and conduct necessary security measures for the coming local elections on 18 January. [end recording]

Mindanao Problem Regarded as 'Domestic' Issue
*HK040639 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Text] The government is hopeful the entire Arab and Islamic world will be united in viewing the Mindanao problem as a domestic problem of the Philippines. According to Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, the solution has to be strictly Filipino. Here is Jojo Ismael for the details.

[Begin recording] In Manglapus' speech, read by Under Secretary Manuel Yan before foreign dignitaries assigned to country, he said the government hopes that the entire Muslim world recognizes the Mindanao problem as a domestic problem that should be resolved within the country. Manglapus added that the Philippines officially supports the Palestinian Arabs in their desire to attain a free state in Palestine. The Islamic world first recognized the Mindanao conflict in 1972, during the second ministerial meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [end recording]

Ferrer Sworn In as Public Works Secretary
*HK0311251 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Mr Juanito Ferrer was sworn into office today as the new secretary of public works and highways. According to reports, Ferrer's appointment will have to be confirmed by the Commission on Appointments. Vinnie Flores for more details:

[Begin recording] Juanito Ferrer was sworn into office as the new secretary of public works and highways by President Aquino in simple rites this morning at the Premier Guest House of Malacanang. After the ceremony, Ferrer told reporters that all the bad roads in Metro Manila would be repaired and that he expected the task

to be completed by the end of this month. He also believed that all projects of the department would also be finished before the end of the year.

Ferrer was formerly deputy secretary of the Public Works and Highways Department. He replaces Vicente Jayme, who is now the finance secretary. Before his appointment to the said position, Fiorello Estuar was the acting secretary.

Ferrer, 65, is the younger brother of the late Secretary of Local Governments Jaime Ferrer, who was assassinated. The younger Ferrer is a civil engineer, and completed his studies at the Philippine Military Academy in 1944 and then finished his master of science in Civil Engineering at the University of Oklahoma. During the Japanese occupation, he was the regimental commander of the 49th Regiment of the Hunter ROTC guerrillas, and fought in Laguna and Rizal during the government's anti-Huk campaign. [end recording]

1,647 Rebels Surrender, Join Vigilantes
*HK030355 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] A total of 1,647 NPA rebels and their supporters in four barangays of Sipalay town in southern Negros took their oath of allegiance to the government and organized themselves into Alsa Masa vigilantes to fight the communist insurgents. The 1,647 returnees were among the over 4,000 former rebels who signified their intention to surrender but failed to take their oaths due to transportation problems. According to 1st Lieutenant Catalino Macuro, head of the 7th Infantry Battalion Bravo Company based in Barangay Kanturay, the former rebels carried placards denouncing the Communist Party of the Philippines, NPA deception, taxation, and terrorism. They were recruited by former top rebel cadre Remy Eron who surrendered to the government earlier.

U.S. Troops Arriving for 'Special Mission'
*HK031427 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
3 Nov 87 p 1*

[By Efren P. Molina]

[Text] Olongapo City—Hundreds of American troops are arriving on Wednesday at Subic, Zambales, aboard the battleship *USS Midway* for a "very special mission," a source close to U.S. Naval Base authorities said yesterday.

The source refused to comment on whether the troops have been sent to beef up U.S. security forces here in the wake of threats of communist guerrilla attacks on U.S. servicemen and installations.

He, however, hinted the U.S. Government will not take the threats lying down. The threats take "appear to be real," he added. [sentence as published]

At least seven U.S. military personnel are reportedly on a hit list of New People's Army rebels.

Meanwhile, U.S. servicemen's liberty privileges have been cancelled. They are under orders to confine themselves inside the base.

Real Admiral Theodore Lewin, U.S. Naval Base commander, clamped restrictions on U.S. servicemen following the killing of two Clark Air Base military men, a retired U.S. airman, and a Filipino base employee in Angeles City last Wednesday by NPA rebels.

Olongapo City, whose economy is 90 percent dependent on the U.S. Naval Base, is a "dead city" without the U.S. marines or sailors, who have disappeared from nightclubs, restaurants, hotels, cocktail lounges, massage parlors, and other nightspots.

The U.S. Naval Base, which sits on 15,000 hectares of land in Bataan and Zambales provinces, is one of the two big military installations maintained by the U.S. government under the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement.

The other is Clark Air Base in Angeles City with a base area of 4,500 hectares.

Thailand

Foreign Ministry Official on One-China Policy
*BK040943 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese
3 Nov 87 p 4*

[Text] Sarot Chawanawirat, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, yesterday told reporters that Thailand maintains its economic and trade relations with Taiwan under the principles of the "one-China" policy. He gave this assurance in response to questions from some people on the Thai Government's decision to deny entry to the Dalai Lama. They asked why the Thai Government still maintains trade relations with Taiwan while it sticks to the "one-China" policy. Sarot said that Thailand continues to maintain its economic and trade relations with China under the principles of the "one-China" foreign policy.

Sarot also said that not only Thailand, but many other countries also maintain economic and trade relations with Taiwan. However, he said that the Thai Government will not allow any trade relations with Taiwan to affect the above political principles. Thailand's trade relations with Taiwan have not caused any problem as some countries have experienced. He reaffirmed that the Thai Government will not change its policy of recognizing one China.

New Philippine Foreign Minister Visits
BK040111 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Nov 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] The discovery of the time bomb at the site of the ASEAN summit starting next month shows that Philippines security is alert, Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said last night in Bangkok.

Mr Manglapus, who left on an ASEAN tour before the bomb was discovered, assured that once security measures planned for the meeting is in place, the summit would be safe.

Earlier, Thai Foreign Ministry officials said that despite the bomb's discovery, Thailand would participate in the meeting as scheduled although an advance team would be sent.

"Our final security arrangements, which were agreed by our government, have not been put in place and the fact that what happened today was quickly discovered was an indication was that our security people were very alert indeed," said Mr Manglapus.

"Once the final arrangements are in place, there will be no doubt that the whole area would be safe," Mr Manglapus said.

"This attempt to try to derail the ASEAN summit is rather feeble and more like a musical comedy attempt than serious. The attempt also indicated the importance attached to our government but also the opposite side which does not like us to succeed.

"They realise the meeting will be a tremendous boost not only to the stability of the Philippines but also to the whole Southeast Asian region.

Mr Manglapus said the meeting promises to be a success and have a stabilising element of "our new democracy". [sentence as published]

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who will meet his Filipino counterpart today, said Thailand will participate in the summit in Manila.

A ministry official said: "We have to go to show our confidence in the Aquino government." Thailand, he said, had to honour the Philippines despite her economic and political problems.

"But if the situation does not improve, we would have to send an advance team," he said, and Thailand has to prepare its own security measures.

"We don't know what will happen within the next month. But during this time the Philippines Government should be able to answer questions concerning security."

Mr Manglapus is expected to brief Thai officials on details of security measures when he meets ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi.

PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Arun Phaupong yesterday declined to comment on the discovery, saying he had not yet received any details.

Mr Arun said security concerns were raised at the recent ASEAN at the recent ASEAN Economic Ministers meeting in Singapore.

"Everyone in the meeting is somewhat worried about the situation in the Philippines and that's why the matter was raised."

Mr Arun said Filipino representatives assured the meeting that Manila is safe and secure for the meeting.

Last week, the ministry issued a statement saying Thailand fully supports the Philippines plan to host the summit.

Concerning the safety of ASEAN heads, it is appropriate the Thai and other ASEAN governments give special consideration on this matter, the statement said.

It added Thailand accepts the Philippines Government's reassurance of its control over the situation and will closely monitor the situation.

Commenting on his statements in Singapore regarding U.S. bases in the Philippines and ASEAN's stand on this issue, Mr Manglapus said:

"I suggested that for the sake of stability in the region that all the countries of this region should interest themselves in these facilities. The U.S. government itself has been declaring on occasions that these bases are there really for the defence of Southeast Asia.

"So I suggested that there be some consensus...because as long as it is isolated, the potential for it becoming a stabilising issue is much greater than it being a recognised as a regional reality."

Mr Manglapus said, however, that those views does not necessarily reflect the official Philippine Government position.

Asked if ASEAN would discuss this matter, Mr Manglapus said: "My understanding is that the ASEAN countries see this matter as an important one and perhaps in our conversations we might be able to explore the possibility of consensus."

He said the U.S. bases issue was not the reason for his visits to ASEAN member countries.

Chawalit Calls Cambodian Problem 'Civil War'
BK040051 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday called the Kampuchean problem a "civil war", a perception the Foreign Ministry has consistently rejected.

In a press conference at the Army Convention Hall, Gen Chawalit described the notion as the "right perception" of the nine-year-old conflict. He said this is the view of the Royal Thai Army.

The Kampuchean conflict is a civil war—and not an international war—because it involves mainly the dispute and fighting between two communist factions in Kampuchea, said the army chief who is also acting supreme commander.

He noted that since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, many countries have taken the position that the Kampuchean conflict is a problem of foreign military occupation of a weaker country. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in his Vladivostok speech, referred to the Kampuchean conflict as an international problem, but not exclusively between Kampuchea and Vietnam; therefore, the Soviet Union cannot help resolve the conflict by merely putting pressure on Vietnam alone, added Gen Chawalit.

"But these are wrong perceptions of the Kampuchean conflict," Gen Chawalit contended. "You must have the correct perception of the Kampuchean conflict before you can resolve it," he said.

"So," he emphasized, "I see the Kampuchean conflict as a 'civil war', a domestic problem in a communist country."

"Therefore, the Soviet Union cannot deny it has a role in trying to resolve the conflict because it is a leader in the socialist world," Gen Chawalit explained.

"This is how the army view the Kampuchean conflict, which is quite different from the view held by the Foreign Ministry," he added.

The Foreign Ministry has always contended that the crux of the Kampuchean conflict was the Vietnamese invasion and military occupation of Kampuchea. the dispute between the Khmer Rouge and the anti-Khmer rouge faction in Phnom Penh is, according to the Foreign Ministry, only a pretext for Vietnam to invade and subjugate Kampuchea. Vietnam has claimed that the anti-Khmer Rouge faction in Phnom Penh has "invited" Vietnam to send "defence volunteers" to save the Kampuchean people from the atrocities of the Khmer rouge government led by Pol Pot.

Gen Chawalit said either side in a civil war has the right to seek foreign military assistance. "But bringing in foreign forces may not necessarily help resolve a conflict," he said.

Asked what is the best solution to the Kampuchean conflict, Gen Chawalit said a complete military withdrawal of all foreign forces, especially Vietnamese troops, is the only way to resolve the conflict. "Negotiations alone will not do it," he said.

Gen Chawalit will on Nov 18 leave for an official visit to the Soviet Union. He said he has no fixed agenda or set topics for talks with Soviet leaders.

He said, when asked whether he will raise the Kampuchean issue, it is unnecessary for "friends to raise the problems in which they don't agree" in friendly talks.

Gen Chawalit said his visit to the Soviet Union is aimed at strengthening ties between Thailand and the Soviet Union.

Views on Military, Politics
BK031459 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai
1300 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Today Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut spoke to correspondents about his policies and their implementation. On improving efficiency of the Armed Forces, he said many factors are involved. For example, the national economic situation requires that the national budget is used most effectively. If emphasis is placed on building a large army without paying attention to the economic situation, the goal of maintaining national security could be jeopardized. For this reason, current development of the Armed Forces is being done at a level sufficient to fully carry out security tasks however it could be further expanded as opportunity permits.

Chawalit then answered questions about suppression of the various movements, saying Policy No 66/23 will be applied against those movements in the same way it is used against the communist terrorists.

Regarding the meeting of the Internal Security Operations Command last month, Chawalit said the Army merely made proposals that concern national security so that organization of the political system will suit the desire of the people as much as possible, particularly as sovereignty of the people is concerned.

[Begin Chawalit recording] Sovereignty of the people is what we are talking about. The people must be the owners of the country and must be the ones who organize the system to administer their country, and benefits resulting from this system must return to the people. This is the heart of it. Therefore, anything that obstructs this or prevents it from its complete fulfillment we

understand and I think the Thai people in general understand that it will take time, effort, understanding, and explanation to gradually achieve our goal. [end recording]

More Comments on Copyright Amendment Bill

Minister Michai Interviewed

BK030917 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 3 Nov 87

[3 November Statement by Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office to unidentified newsmen; given in Bangkok—recorded]

[Text] [Michai] A meeting of the parliamentary Coordination Committee discussed the reasons for and necessity of amending the Copyright Law as put forward by the Commerce and Foreign Ministries. It also discussed if the amendment can be adopted by parliament since there is only about 1 month left in the current parliamentary session. There has been no decision about whether or not to postpone deliberation of the amendment bill.

[First reporter] It is being said that if the bill is not deliberated in the current session it will be too late and Thailand stands to lose.

[Michai] Yes. It is a matter between the Foreign Ministry and the parliamentary Coordination Committee. The Foreign Ministry has explained the situation and now it is up to the committee to decide. The committee says it does not yet have all the information it wants. It will wait another week.

[Second reporter] What has the U.S. side said Thailand will lose if the amendment is not adopted in time?

[Michai] They talked about GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] benefits and trade opportunities which Thailand stands to receive in place of the countries whose GSP privileges will be withdrawn because they have outgrown the requirements. If GSP privileges for Thailand are withdrawn it will lose those opportunities.

[Third reporter] Has the U.S. side assured us that we will be given the GSP privileges if we adopt the amendment?

[Michai] All of this is no more than an assessment. It is not possible to assure anything because another country is involved, but the U.S. side says that things should go as the assessment has it.

[Fourth reporter] Has the visiting special U.S. trade representative made this assurance, or did we ask him about it?

[Michai] According to the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, the U.S. special trade representative assured that the amendment, which must be in effect before I

March, and GSP considerations are linked. The representative said our chances are bad if we do not move on the amendment. But no one can be completely sure about what will be gained or lost. It is all an assessment. The officials involved simply did the best they could and gave their assessment. It is up to the political sector to make a decision and accept whatever the risks.

Speaker Cautions Against Bill

BK040125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The immediate passage of the Copyright Amendment Bill would amount to bowing to United States pressure, House Speaker Chuan Likphai said yesterday.

The Democrat MP said that Parliament, like the U.S. Congress, is independent of the administrative branch and should consider the bill free of outside influences.

Reports of U.S. pressure have affected MPs, he said, and it may be difficult to amend the copyright law under the circumstances.

"The fact that the Government has submitted the bill to the House means it has acted according to its obligations," said Mr Chuan. "Thailand and the U.S. are no different. There should be freedom between the legislative and the administrative branches.

"The U.S. sometimes looks on other countries as underlings. If we act as underlings, they would feel free to make more demands."

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith, who is assessing progress on the copyright issue here before reporting back to President Ronald Reagan, said Thailand's GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] benefits could be jeopardised if the bill is not considered this session.

There are three drafts of the bill in Parliament, one by the Cabinet (ranked 66th in the House agenda), one by Democrat MP Suphattra Matsadit (71st), and one by Prachakon Thai MP Kumut Kamonnawin (105th).

Mr Chuan said the Government could request that the drafts be debated urgently, but it would have to explain its reasons. "If the reasoning is fear of U.S. pressure, it should not be allowed," he said.

Parliament President and Senate Speaker Dr Ukrit Mongkonnawin said: "The point to be considered is what we gain in exchange for what we lose."

Dr Ukrit said Congress tries to pass laws to force the hand of the (Reagan) Administration, and it is up to Parliament to do what is best for the country.

The American comments should not be taken as a threat, he said. The dispute is economic and not military, and nothing should be done to cause hardship for the people, Dr Ukrit said.

Parliamentary coordination committee member and Democrat MP Trairong Suwannakhiri said the coalition panel would meet on Monday to decide on a motion to move the issue up the agenda.

MPs were confused because they had insufficient information upon which to base a decision, he said, calling on the Commerce and Foreign Ministries and the University Affairs Bureau to collate their data for the panel before Monday.

Dr Trairong said the United States was acting in accordance with its law and it should not be held that it is threatening Thailand, since the US Trade Policy Review Group, an inter-agency entity handling the GSP petition, is bound to give its recommendations to the President by March 1.

Dr Trairong said more information was needed about U.S. statements that copyrights and GSP were unrelated, since that could mean Washington would not be bound to give Thailand anything in return for protection.

The MP said he was slightly concerned that the Social Action Party or the Democrat dissidents might use the issue to bargain for their own interests but the risk was small because the matter concerned the well-being of the nation.

Deputy Speaker Chumphon Sinlapa-acha said the issue was unlikely to lead to dissolution of the House because it was not a dispute between MPs and the Government.

Democrat MP Chaturon Chaisaeng said the United States was bound by law to maintain the total GSP volume it has approved for a developing nation.

Producing a Commerce Ministry document, Mr Chaturon said the general review of GSP has been carried out on January 4, 1985, and would be effective until July 31, 1993.

Cuts can only be made on individual items that have exceeded the quota during the annual review, Mr Chaturon said.

Vietnam

20,000 Troops Scheduled for Pullout of Cambodia

BK041150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 4 (AFP)—Vietnam is to pull out some 20,000 troops from Cambodia later this month in the sixth such withdrawal since 1982, informed Vietnamese sources said here Wednesday.

After the troop withdrawal, scheduled for November 28 or 29, between 80,000 and 90,000 Vietnamese soldiers will be left in Cambodia—or half the number dispatched there in 1979, the sources said.

Western experts have said the partial withdrawals of what Hanoi calls "volunteers" are merely troop rotations and that Vietnam still maintains some 140,000 soldiers in Cambodia.

For this reason, Vietnam, which has pledged to pull out all its troops by 1990, has for the first time this year invited foreign observers to witness the withdrawal, observers said.

But in what appears to be a diplomatic failure for Hanoi and Phnom Penh, Indonesia, which had suggested the invitation, has decided not to send an observer in line with most neighbouring Western countries.

Informed Vietnamese sources said they believed the only foreign observers to witness the withdrawal will be journalists.

The same sources denied a Bangkok report that the Cambodian Army, backed by Vietnamese troops, had launched a dry season offensive against Khmer opposition movements, especially Khmer Rouge guerrillas, near the Thai border.

"Thai tanks have attacked Cambodian positions and the Khmer artillery has simply fired some shells in retaliation, they said, stressing that the incidents were just "small skirmishes."

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979 to oust the ruling Khmer Rouge, who were widely accused of massacring hundreds of thousands of fellow countrymen and who now make up part of the U.N.-recognized tripartite resistance government fighting to oust the Vietnamese.

Le Duc Anh Writes on October Revolution

BK021509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Parts 1 and 2 have not been observed to have been carried by SRV media]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution, *Tap Chi Quan Doi Nhan Dan* carries an article by Senior General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and minister of national defense, entitled: "Great Russian October Revolution and the Cause of National Liberation and Defense."

After pointing to the epochal significance of the October Revolution and its great influence on the August revolution and the war for national liberation of our people, the

author, in part three of his article, describes the role played by the Soviet Union in our people's current undertaking to defend the fatherland and build socialism. We now present to you part three of this article by the comrade senior general:

The historic victory of epochal significance of the war of resistance for national salvation led our nation to a new era, that of independence, freedom, and socialism. The Vietnamese revolution entered a new stage, that of the entire country enjoying independence and unification and performing a single strategic task, that of carrying out the socialist revolution.

In our country, this revolution has proceeded under favorable international conditions that, however, were also marked by complex developments. Vietnam is, as a matter of fact, a backward agricultural country where low production is predominant. Moreover, it has been ravaged by war for many years. The consequences of 30 years of war in many fields had not yet been overcome when our Army and people had to cope with a new war of aggression at both ends of the fatherland and many other schemes and tricks of sabotage by hostile forces. Once again, the Soviet Union stood by Vietnam's side, giving it even greater assistance in both socialist construction and the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, signed in November 1978, has demonstrated its practical effectiveness step by step in promoting coordinated efforts between the two sides under their own long-term plans for the development of the national economy as well as other fields of activity. In building and consolidating its national defense and in building and developing its people's armed forces, Vietnam has also received Soviet assistance under a comprehensive and basic plan. Large amounts of modern Soviet equipment and weapons of a technological standard far exceeding Vietnam's economic and industrial capacity have again been sent over to equip units of the VPA. Many Soviet specialists in various domains have been dispatched to assist Vietnam in the lofty spirit of socialist internationalism.

The broad restructuring undertaken marked by a creative, revolutionary, and highly practical character that is being carried out in the effort to perfect socialism and the foreign policy of peace adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress together with the spirit of positive and far-reaching renovation along the revolutionary line charted by the Sixth CPV Congress constitute new and broad premises for further development of socialist cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union henceforth. They have opened up great possibilities and prospects for our Army and people to successfully carry out the tasks of building socialism, building the armed forces, consolidating national defense, steadfastly safeguarding revolutionary gains, and firmly defending the fatherland's independence, sovereignty, and security.

It can be said that the Vietnam-Soviet Union joint statement and the results of the official friendship visit by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, to the Soviet Union in May 1987 serve as a new basis for friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. In a speech delivered at the Paris Commune Factory in Moscow, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh affirmed: The faithful, pure relations between our two parties and peoples are truly an example of the new-style relationship among nations which build socialism together.

Throughout the past one half century of revolutionary and armed struggle under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, by relying on their own creative power, by learning from the advanced military science of the Soviet Union, and by inheriting and developing the unique military experience and traditions of the Vietnamese nation, our Army and people have step by step developed and gradually perfected the Marxist-Leninist military science in Vietnam, a revolutionary and modern military science with a deeply-seated national character. This military science has made decisive contributions to enabling our army and people to successfully carry out the party's line for conducting the people's war and repeatedly defeat the most ferocious reactionary and aggressive forces of our times.

Firmly grasping and typifying the spirit of renovation of the party in the fields of military and national defense, we are trying to actively perfect and further develop its military concept and line while expanding Vietnamese military science and art in the struggle for the defense of the fatherland.

The new scientific and technological revolution in the world is exerting a strong and profound effect on military science in both breadth and depth. In view of this, we must actively study and apply to reality the new scientific and technological findings in order to further diversify the traditions and experiences of our people, rapidly advance Vietnamese military science and technology to new steps of development to meet the needs arising from the tasks of consolidating national defense and building up the Army in modern times, thus firmly defending the fatherland under all circumstances.

The might of our all-people national defense and people's Army stems from the strength of the socialist regime which is being built throughout our country as well as from the strength of the people who act as masters and serve as a base and the aggregate strength derived from the political, economic, social, cultural, scientific, and educational fields.

Therefore, we must make everybody understand profoundly that striving to develop and consolidate national defense and care for and build the armed forces is the

responsibility of the entire party and people and all sectors and localities throughout the country as well as of the system of proletarian dictatorship under the party's leadership.

From past experience, our armed forces and people should expound a tremendous lesson that never before have imperialism and various international reactionary forces abandoned their design to force our people into submission. However, this design cannot be carried out due to the fact that our armed forces and people always remain vigilant and know how to muster strength to ensure victory and defend the fatherland and socialist regime.

This fact requires that we constantly implant the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, inspire socialist patriotism, and instill a sense of responsibility about the development of national defense in the entire party, armed forces, and people. At the same time, we must scrupulously discover and correct errors and shortcomings, bring about a change in things that have become obsolete, amend all systems and policies on national defense, and build up the armed forces in a way that suits the level of socio-economic development in our country.

Our sixth party congress already pointed out the tasks of building up the army and consolidation in the days ahead. To carry out these tasks, we must change our way of thinking and achieve renovation in the organization and development of forces, in political indoctrination and ideological leadership, and in cadre work and activities related to combat training and combat readiness. We must also ensure the livelihood of troops and technical and rear services.

With the spirit of looking squarely at the truth, correctly assessing truth, and telling the truth about the party, and in responding to the articles "Things That Must be Done Immediately" by Comrade N.V.L. published in the party paper, we must scrupulously examine various cases of negativism and errors in the aforementioned tasks in the entire army so that decisive action can be taken to deal with and overcome them.

It is necessary to effect gradually a practical change in the material, political, and spiritual life and fighting and combat readiness activities of the entire army in terms of confidence, will, unity, democracy, discipline, and civilization.

We must renovate our concepts and methods in using military assistance provided by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to make the best of this aid. We must strive to learn from foreign specialists, cooperate with and create favorable conditions for them to understand our situation and to fulfill their tasks.

To really and appropriately commemorate the 70th anniversary of the great October Revolution and to mark the coming 70th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, officers and combatants of the Vietnamese Armed Forces must positively and scrupulously study and learn from the progressive achievements of Soviet military science and experience in building a standard and modern army and in effectively carrying out the war of national defense by the Soviet people and Army. We must firmly grasp, study, and learn from new progress in the military theory and national defense policy of the Soviet State set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. We must correctly and creatively apply various achievements to the real conditions of our nation, Army, and people to concretely enhance the fighting and combat readiness strengths of the Vietnamese Armed Forces, thereby fulfilling all tasks assigned by the Sixth CPV Congress. Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his appraisal of the current international situation has pointed out that: The world is placing its hope in mankind who has been equipped with such unprecedented comprehensive technology to develop civilization. However, the present world is also faced with dangers and conflicts which, we may say, make this the most dangerous stage in the history of mankind. Reality in this modern world has affirmed that this scientific appraisal is correct. International imperialism headed by U.S. imperialist is striving to carry out its new global doctrine by implementing the SDI program, sending nuclear weapons into outer space, carrying out the low-intensity conflict [LIC] doctrine, escalating the arms race against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and opposing the independence and national liberation movements of developing countries. Resorting to their Asia-Pacific strategy, the U.S. imperialists have attempted to restore Japanese militarism, schemed to establish an Asian NATO, strived to carry out military collusion with other reactionary forces, and used the LIC doctrine in Asia to oppose socialist countries and national liberation movements in this region.

In Southeast Asia, the U.S. imperialists colluded with reactionary forces to undermine the revolution in Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. This situation requires our Army and people as well as other revolutionary, democratic, and peace-loving forces in Southeast Asia to seriously heighten vigilance and unyieldingly struggle for peace and security in the region.

Following the path of the October Revolution and advancing under the banner of the glorious CPV, the Vietnamese people and armed forces will forever be grateful to the Soviet Union, great Lenin, the fraternal Soviet party, state, people, and armed forces for their wholehearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their cause of national liberation, in carrying out their lofty international obligation, and in building socialism and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

Our entire people and army totally agree with and warmly support the great peace initiatives proposed by Lenin's party and the Soviet Government. We will close our ranks around the Soviet people, the heroic Soviet Armed Forces, and all of progressive mankind to carry out the lofty task of protecting the achievements of socialism and world peace.

Ho Chi Minh City Marks October Anniversary
BK040851 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 4—Days of Leningrad were opened in Ho Chi Minh City on Nov 3 as part of the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Ho Chi Minh City and Leningrad have established twinned relations.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Le Quang Chanh, vice-chairman of the city people's committee, warmly greeted the achievements of the people of Leningrad in implementing the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He expressed sincere thanks to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union in general, Leningrad in particular, for their wholehearted assistance and cooperation.

The opening was attended by the visiting Leningrad delegation headed by V.N. Krikunov, second secretary of the Leningrad city party committee.

Eight exhibitions on the Soviet land and people are underway in the city on this occasion, including an exhibition by Leningrad painters.

Commentary Views USSR Treaty Anniversary
BK031114 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Station commentary marking the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Vietnam-Soviet relations have had many important turning points, but the most notable event is the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on 3 November 1978. Here is our commentary marking the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation:

This treaty is a historic document expressing the aspirations of the communist parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries to promote and improve their relations. In fact, since the signing of the treaty, the

relations between the two countries have changed in quality, especially the new turning point in quality in the relations between the two parties. The relations between the two parties are on a larger scale, from the Central Committee to the grass-roots level. Every year the two parties held meetings to exchange views on burning issues of our times, the basic problems in building socialism and communism, and work out strategic orientations for their coordination of action. These meetings are of great significance in the cooperation between the two parties.

The Vietnam-USSR economic cooperation also has known significant changes. Since the signing of this historic document the Soviet Union's assistance to Vietnam has increased by 3.5 times as compared with the 1975-80 period. Since 1981 the circulation of goods between the two countries has increased by 40%. The Soviet Union is the main customer of Vietnam. Nearly two-fourths [as heard] of Vietnamese foreign trade circulation is related the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has so far helped Vietnam build 260 projects, including 20 major economic projects.

However, Vietnam has made a number of shortcomings in its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. At a meeting in May this year, the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee worked out measures to overcome the shortcomings of the Vietnamese side in the cooperation with the Soviet Union. The joint statement and agreements signed during the visit to the Soviet Union of the Vietnamese party leader, Mr Nguyen Van Linh, in late May this year, also expressed the unanimity of the two parties in turning economic relations from loan and trade into cooperation in production with mutual benefit. At present, economic cooperation between the two countries is being developed along this line. Many economic services in Vietnam have achieved their targets in cooperation with the Soviet Union this year. The agricultural food industry of Vietnam has fulfilled its 1987 plan for growing and exporting 5,000 tonnes of coffee to the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese foreign trade service has handed over to the Soviet Union (?four) export items this year.

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, we are elated at the fine development of cooperation between the two countries. A new turning point in quality in Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation has been opened. As the Soviet party leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, put it: We can be pleased at the development of the Vietnamese-Soviet relationship. With a steady foundation—the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation—that relationship has been upgraded to a higher level and has become an inseparable part of the social life of the two countries.

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